May 2008

Chapter 2 Project Area and Previous Research

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Anthropology Department Archaeological Projects
University of Massachusetts Amherst *Year 2008*

Archaeology at the W.E.B. Du Bois Boyhood Homesite

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CHAPTER 2

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PROJECT AREA

The Homesite is in the town of Great Barrington in Western Massachusetts (Figure 1). Today the Homesite is an inverted U-shaped property, approximately 5 acres in extent with a cellar hole located in the southwest corner of the property. The home of Mr. Theodore Hitchcock (a late-19th early 20th century two story Victorian with associated garage/converted chicken barn, well-tended lawn and garden) is situated inside the U. To the west is a small stream, flowing south through a culvert and under a bridge on Rt. 23 to Root Pond. To the north are agricultural fields separated from the Homesite by a tree line. To the east is a modern home. To the south is busy Rt. 23 (South Egremont Rd.), a major two lane state road that connects Great Barrington to South Egremont, a ski resort, and eventually to Hudson, New York and access to the Hudson River.

The present deed divides the Homesite property into two parcels of nearly equal size (Fig. 2). Parcel 1 is the westernmost arm of the U and the western half of the cross piece; Parcel 2 is the easternmost arm of the U and the eastern half of the cross piece. A walkover survey in the 1983 noted that Parcel 1 was heavily wooded whereas Parcel 2 was mostly open field. Most of the cultural features were found in Parcel 1: a cellar hole, dense surface middens, a large boulder, the very large decayed stump (presumed to be an elm described by Du Bois), a black on white wooden sign proclaiming this to be the Du Bois site, and a capped well. Parcel 2 had a post and rail fence running parallel to Rt 23, with a break for passage near the mid-point and a National Park Service sign on a metal post proclaiming this to be the National Landmark W.E.B. Du Bois Boyhood Homesite. A line of relatively evenly spaced hemlocks along the southern border of the cross piece of the U, defining a boundary with the Hitchcock property, was planted in the 1960s or 1970s by the DuBois Foundation (Hitchcock, 2003 personal communication).

Another walkover survey was conducted during the 2003 field season. It again noted the prevalence of cultural remains in Parcel 1. Parcel 1 was still wooded, though the understory had matured and was less thick than in the early 1980s. Some large pines about 50 m behind the cellar hole had been toppled in a storm in 2002 (Hitchcock, 2003 personal communication). The easternmost stump was easiest to read and it had 63 tree rings (Garber 11; Paynter 106). The black on white sign had fallen and was collected by David Du Bois. The boulder was overgrown and not relocated until after a number of systematic surveys found it at E68.821N97.319. The biggest change in Parcel 2 was that a thick stand of young white pines had sprung up. Mr. Hitchcock said that the pines grew back when Mr. George Beebe stopped mowing the area (personal communication 2004).

Figure 1 USGS Map of Great Barrington and Location of the W.E.B. Du Bois Boyhood Homesite (Great Barrington 1:25,000)

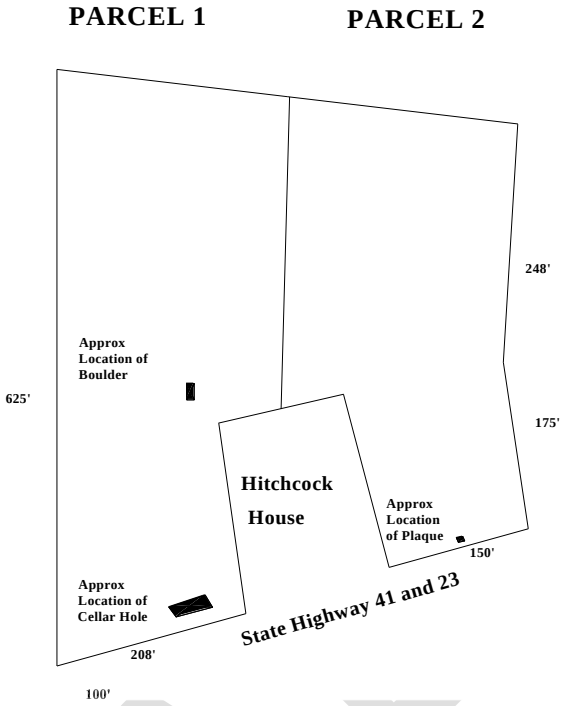

Figure 2 Current Property Map and Prominent Features

The natural soils at the site are identified in the *Soil Survey of Berkshire County, Massachusetts* (USDA 1988) as the Hoosic Series and at its western edge near the stream as the Halsey Series. Hoosic soils, the vast majority of the site, are a fine sandy loam (HoB). A typical pedon taken from quite near the Du Bois Homesite in Great Barrington is described as follows (109-110):

Oi - 1.5"-1" White pine needles and twigs.
Oa - 1"-0 Humus mat.
A - 0"-4" Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravelly fine sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; very friable; many fine, medium, and large roots; 20% fine slate fragments; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
Bw1 - 4"-10" Dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; weak fine granular structure very friable; common fine, medium, and large roots; 25% fine slaty fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
Bw2 - 10"-17" Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; weak fine and medium granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; 25% fine slaty fragments; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
Bw3 - 17"-20" Olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gravelly loamy sand; very weak fine granular structure; very friable; few fine roots; 30% fine slaty fragments; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
2C - 20"-60" Dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) stratified very gravelly sand; single grain; loose; 60% fine slaty fragments; strongly acid.

"This soil is fairly well suited to row crops and small grains….grasses and legumes for hay and pasture" (43). Its major limitation is droughtiness in the summer. Despite this description, it does not rate as Prime Farmland (83) and its land capability classification of IIIs means that it has "severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices or both…[and is] limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony" (87).

A typical pedon of the Halsey fine sandy loam (Hb), from Sheffield is described as follows (107-108):

Oe – 1"-0"	Forest litter from deciduous and coniferous trees, partly decomposed.
A- 0"-10"	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine sandy loam, gray (10YR5/1) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary.
Bg-10"-20"	Gray (N 5/0) fine sandy loam; common fine to medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; weak fine granular structure; friable; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
2Cg-20"-60"	Gray (5Y 5/1) very gravelly sand; few fine and medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; single grain; loose; 50 percent gravel; neutral.

This soil was found only on the western margin near the stream and was a minority of the soil on the site. It is very poorly suited for cultivation (37).

PREVIOUS WORK: 1983

Research Design and Site Preparation

Intensive survey was conducted at the Homesite from July 2 until July 20. The field school was divided into two teams, each supervised by one of the Teaching Assistants (Rita Reinke and Richard Gumaer). On alternate days, one team drove from UMass Amherst to Great Barrington while the other stayed at UMass and did lab work. (The previous 3 weeks of the field school were spent at the E.H. and Anna Williams Site in Historic Deerfield conducting similarly designed intensive survey work. A first and last week devoted to instruction in the lab rounded out the 8-week field school.) Work was conducted under Permit No. 583.

Background work consisted of reading Du Bois's descriptions of the property and life in Great Barrington (Du Bois 1928; Du Bois 1968; Du Bois 1984), Parrish's MHC report (Parrish 1981), initial forays into the Du Bois papers at the University of Massachusetts Library (now the W.E.B. Du Bois Library), and discussion about the site with James Parrish and Homer Meade. During rain days initial documentary research for the deed chain, a genealogy, and associated probate records was begun in the Great Barrington Town Hall. From these materials we expected to find the foundation for a house, a brook, a well, an elm, barn foundations and a trash midden. We also knew that a 10-ton boulder had been moved to the site as part of dedicatory ceremony in 1969.

The goals of the 1983 field season were to assess the extent and integrity of the resources at the Homesite. James Parrish (1981) had filed an MHC Historic Resources Survey (Historic Archaeologic Sites) form for the property indicating the location of a

cellar hole and house foundation, a barn foundation, a trash dump, and a well. The cellar hole and house foundation were quite visible surface features, clearly in need of further work to determine their integrity. Du Bois's *Autobiography* (1968: 63) identifies his ancestors as agriculturalists which raised the likelihood of other resources on the Homesite, such as barns, outbuildings, privies, fence lines, plow zones. Except for a ridge and depression and a trash midden that Parrish (1981) noted as a possible barn location, no other features related to agricultural production were evident. An additional surface midden well to the north of the house foundation was, we were told by Parrish, the remains of the house, which had been bulldozed to the back of the site sometime in the 1950s after Du Bois had sold the property. Priority was given to identifying resources behind (north of) the house foundation and cellar hole related to the previous agricultural uses of the site.

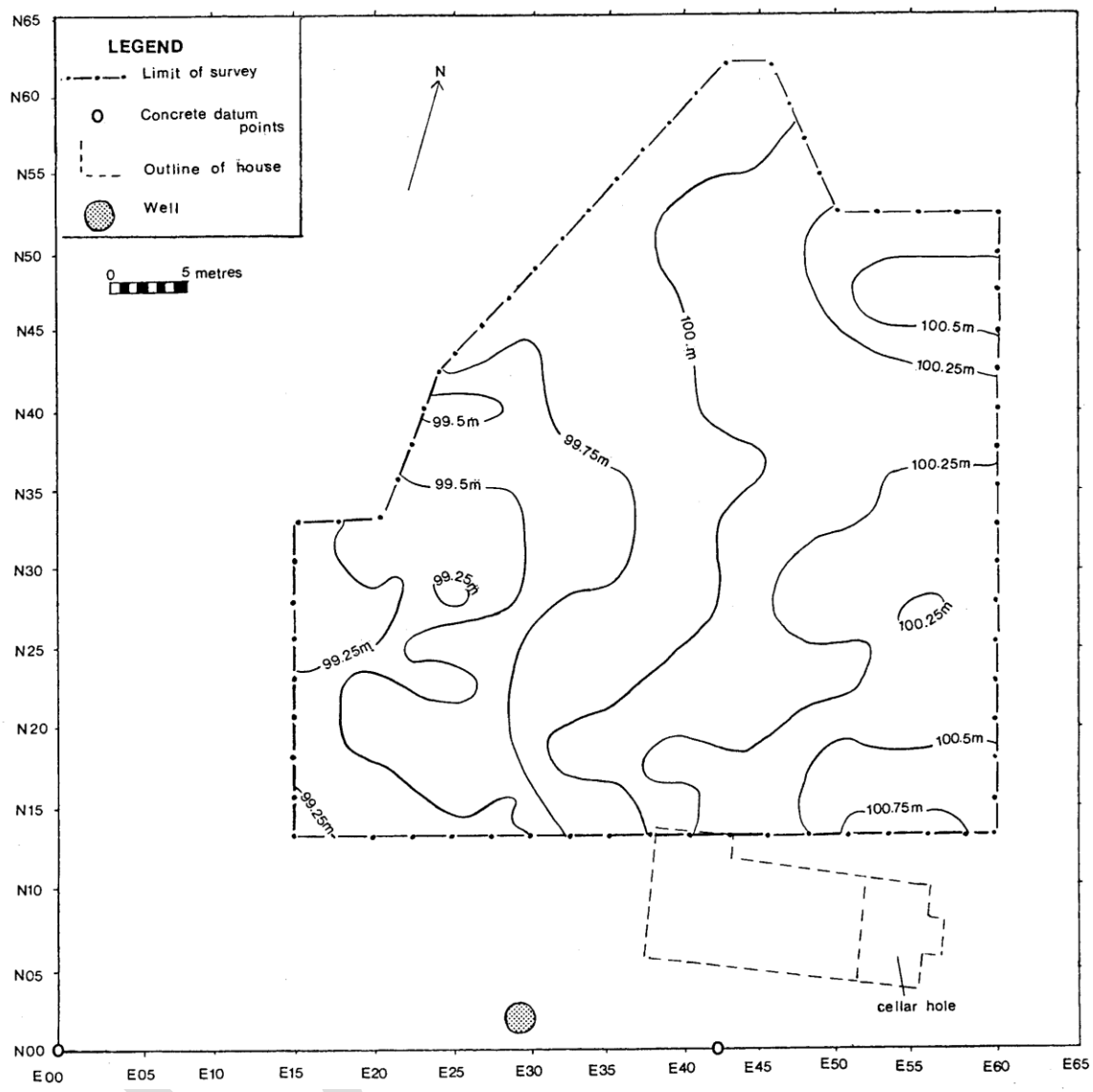

Figure 3 1983 and 1984 Contour Map of Du Bois Site

In 1983 the strategy for identifying non-house related cultural features was to:

1) surface collect a reasonable area behind the house,

2) develop a relatively close interval (.25m) contour of the immediate area behind the house (

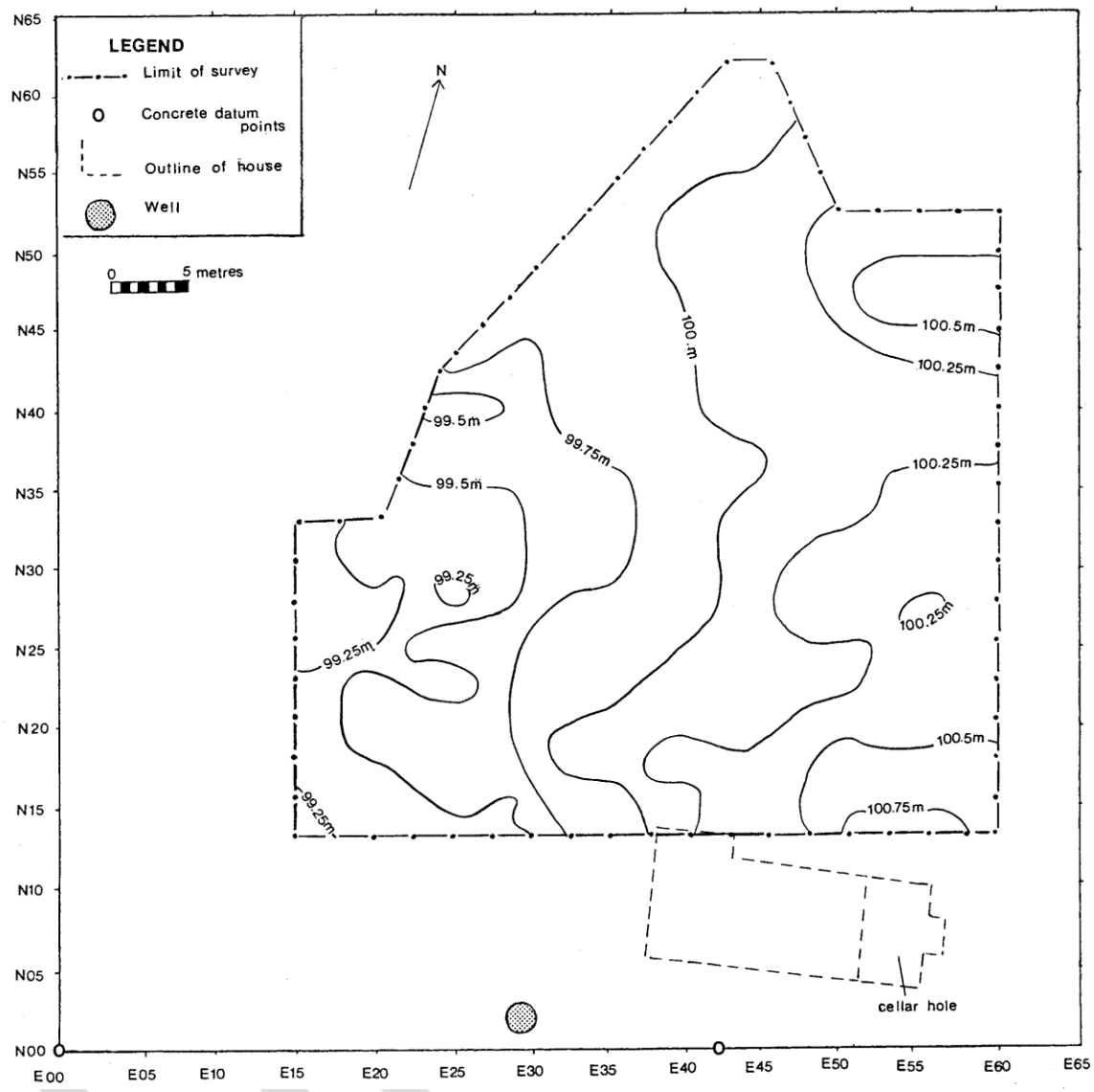

Figure 3), and

3) use a variety of geophysical methods to identify subsurface anomalies and test these anomalies with .5x.5 and .5x1m units.

It became clearer during the field season that the two surface middens were highly visible. We became concerned about their attraction for unauthorized collectors, and as a result collected 100 percent of their surface materials from the middens (157 sqm) as well as other obvious surface materials found along the transects, in the control pits and from the surface of depressions/trash pits (for a total of 216 sqm). Because of the time needed to collect these middens and the lag time in mapping the results from 1980s geophysical equipment none of the geophysical survey anomalies were investigated in 1983.

Upon initially arriving at the site for the 1983 field season we conducted a walkover of the site, looking for visible surface features, and excavated two 1x1m Control units to compare the site soils with those expected from the USDA Soils information (Paynter Notebook 42). The walkover survey indicated that the visible

cultural features were in the southwest portion of the U-shaped property. The one exception was the 10-ton boulder that was located towards the rear of Parcel 1. Control Pit 1 was located in this portion of the property, but at what was thought to be enough distance behind the cellar to be outside of the area of interest; Control Pit 2 was located in the cross bar of the U in Parcel 2 at quite some distance from any observable cultural features (Weston Notebook 35). As it worked out, Control Pit 1 was right in the middle of what became the survey area, its southwest corner was identified at E52N25.5, however its orientation was skew to the grid.

The results of the 1983 walkover survey, the documentary record, and the Control Pit tests, led the 1983 fieldwork to concentrate on the area to the north of the cellar hole in Parcel 1. A metric grid was established in the southwest corner of the site with a baseline roughly paralleling Route 23 and set at North 74°30' East from the site datum (Figure 4).

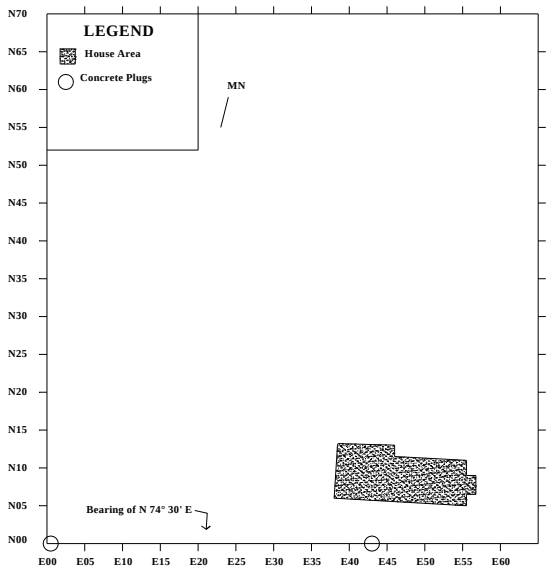

Figure 4 Site Datum and Other Surveying Information

The origin was located in the southwest corner of the property to be closest to the concentration of cultural materials and to accommodate 1980s computer mapping preferences for positive valued coordinates. As a result all readings are Eastings and Northings from the origin. Surface and subsurface units were identified by the easting and northing of their southwest corner. Unless otherwise indicated, the southwest corner ground level also was the pit datum.

The site datum and origin of the gird is located on the edge of highway Route 23 at the intersection of two lines, one passing through the NE corner of the south culvert under the bridge to the west of the site on Rt. 23, from the datum bearing S42°W (and lying c. 25m from the site datum) and another passing through the NE corner of the north culvert under the bridge and bearing from the datum N74°W. A third line passes through

the datum and the NE corner of a large, multi-stone post (c. 40m west of the bridge) bearing from the datum S61°W and c. 65m from the datum. This actually places the datum c. 3.5m west of the southwest corner of the Homesite. We created two concrete plugs to fix the grid: one for the site datum at E0N0 and one at E43N0. Each is approximately 25-30cm in diameter. Each has a nickel sized hole in it marking the precise grid coordinate. And each has scratched into it "UMASS" and the coordinates. (Paynter's and Lynch's notebooks from 2003 have detailed descriptions of these two plugs). (In 2003 these were found under c. 20cm of roadside fill.) A secondary base line was established parallel to this primary base line on the N13 line.

The N13 base line, just north of the house footings, was the primary line of reference for the survey. Because of the thick undergrowth in the area behind the house, transects were cleared every 5m beginning at E15 through and including E55 running north from the N13 baseline (Table 1). (These coordinates are taken from the FS83-2 Site Map made by R. Paynter and Craig Eastman 9/18/84).

Table 1 1983 Transects from the N13 Base Line

	Easting Coordinate	**Beginning Northing Coordinate**	**Ending Northing Coordinate**
1	E15	N13	N33
2	E20	N13	N33
3	E25	N13	N43
4	E30	N13	N53
5	E35	N13	N71
6	E40	N13	N63
7	E45	N13	N103
8	E50	N13	N73
9	E55	N13	N93

These transect lines and the N13 baseline were used to map, surface collect, and geophyiscially survey the area behind the house.

Surface Collection and Sub Surface Tests

Surface collecting the two midden were accomplished by pinning the two discontinuous areas of high density surface remains, making the site grid visible as 1m squares using stakes and twine in these two areas, and collecting artifacts in these 1x1m units. The southernmost midden, nearest to Rt. 23, was designated as Midden A; the northernmost midden, furthest from Rt. 23, was Midden B. In addition to the middens the transects were used to conduct a systematic 5m interval sample of the rest of the surface north of the house. These were walked and any obvious surface material was collected from 1x1m units and located relative to the grid transects. Finally, a depression at E29N12 that had visible trash on the surface was also surface collected. A listing of the

coordinates of the 1x1m units for Midden A, Midden B, the transects, and the trash pits is found in the Provenience Index Table (Table 2)[1] and mapped in Figure 5.

Table 2 1983 Surface Collection and Excavation Units

Coordinates	Provenience Index	Area	Curatorial Location
E11N20	13	Midden A	Flat 37
E11N21	14	Midden A	Flat 37, Flat 38
E11N22	15	Midden A	Flat 23, Flat 37
E11N23	16	Midden A	Flat 37, Flat 38
E11N24	17	Midden A	Flat 37
E12N20	18	Midden A	Flat 37, Flat 38
E12N21	19	Midden A	Flat 38, Flat 39, Flat 40
E12N22	238	Midden A	Flat 39, Falt 40
E12N23	20	Midden A	Flat 38, Flat 39
E12N24	21	Midden A	Flat 38, Flat 39
E13N20	22	Midden A	Flat 8
E13N21	23	Midden A	Flat 8
E13N22	24	Midden A	Flat 36
E13N23	25	Midden A	Flat 35, Flat 38, Flat 40, Flat 41
E13N24	26	Midden A	Flat 38, Flat 41
E14N13	153	Transect	Small Finds A and Fauna A
E14N20	27	Midden A	Flat 23
E14N21	28	Midden A	Flat 23
E14N22	29	Midden A	Flat 26
E14N23	30	Midden A	Flat 23
E14N24	31	Midden A	Falt 27
E14N25	32	Midden A	Flat 27
E14N26	33	Midden A	Flat 27
E14N27	239	Midden A	Sterile
E14N34	232	Transect	Midden A Ceramics
E15N15	197	Transect	Flat 21
E15N18	34	Midden A	Flat 31
E15N19	35	Midden A	Flat 31
E15N20	36	Midden A	Flat 31
E15N21	37	Midden A	Flat 32
E15N22	38	Midden A	Flat 32
E15N23	257	Midden A	Flat 34
E15N23	39	Midden A	Flat 34

[1] This list of coordinates was based on identifying the units with artifacts in the F832 data file, the mimeograph listing of surface collected units, and the FS83-2 Site Map by Paynter and Eastman 9/18/84. Some of the units within the Middens that were identified on the map and in the lists do not have any artifacts associated with them. These are treated as true zero counts. The most likely explanation for units without artifacts occurring within midden borders is that some contemporary ground cover feature, such as a tree or a particularly thick duff layer, resulted in an absence of artifacts or obscured our ability to observe any large artifacts.

Coordinates	Provenience Index	Area	Curatorial Location
E15N24	40	Midden A	Flat 8
E15N25	41	Midden A	Flat PI 8
E15N26	42	Midden A	Flat 8
E15N27	240	Midden A	Sterile
E15N28	241	Midden A	Sterile
E15N29	255	Transect	Flat 11
E16N18	43	Midden A	Midden A Ceramics and Glass
E16N19	44	Midden A	Flat 24
E16N20	45	Midden A	Flat 24
E16N21	46	Midden A	Flat 24
E16N22	47	Midden A	Flat 24
E16N23	48	Midden A	Flat 27
E16N24	49	Midden A	Flat 27
E16N25	50	Midden A	Flat 27
E16N26	51	Midden A	Midden A Glass
E16N27	242	Midden A	Sterile
E16N28	52	Midden A	Flat 27
E17N18	53	Midden A	Flat 31
E17N19	54	Midden A	Flat 31
E17N20	55	Midden A	Flat 31
E17N21	56	Midden A	Flat 28
E17N22	57	Midden A	Flat 31
E17N23	58	Midden A	Flat 30
E17N24	59	Midden A	Midden A Ceramics and Glass
E17N25	60	Midden A	Flat 28
E17N26	61	Midden A	Flat 31
E17N27	62	Midden A	Midden A Glass
E17N28	243	Midden A	Sterile
E18N18	244	Midden A	Sterile
E18N19	63	Midden A	Flat 28
E18N20	64	Midden A	Flat 28
E18N21	245	Midden A	Sterile
E18N22	65	Midden A	Flat 28
E18N23	66	Midden A	Flat 28
E18N24	67	Midden A	Flat 28
E18N25	246	Midden A	Flat 11
E18N26	68	Midden A	Midden A Glass
E18N27	247	Midden A	Sterile
E18N28	248	Midden A	Sterile
E19N17	198	Transect	Flat 11
E19N18	249	Midden A	Sterile
E19N19	69	Midden A	Midden A Glass
E19N20	70	Midden A	Flat 30
E19N21	71	Midden A	Flat 21

Coordinates	Provenience Index	Area	Curatorial Location
E19N22	72	Midden A	Flat 30
E19N23	73	Midden A	Flat 30
E19N24	74	Midden A	Flat 30
E19N25	75	Midden A	Flat 30
E19N26	76	Midden A	Flat 30
E19N27	250	Midden A	Sterile
E19N28	77	Midden A	Flat 28
E20N20	78	Midden A	Flat 30
E20N21	79	Midden A	Flat 30
E20N22	80	Midden A	Flat 30
E20N23	81	Midden A	Flat 8
E20N24	82	Midden A	Flat 30
E20N25	83	Midden A	Flat 30
E20N26	84	Midden A	Flat 30
E20N27	85	Midden A	Midden A Glass
E20N28	86	Midden A	Midden A Glass
E20N29	231	Transect	Flat 11, Midden A Glass
E20N40	154	Transect	Flat 21
E20N41	199	Transect	Flat 11
E20N42	200	Transect	Flat 11
E21N20	87	Midden A	Flat 30
E21N21	88	Midden A	Midden A Glass
E21N22	89	Midden A	Flat 28
E21N23	90	Midden A	Flat 28
E21N24	91	Midden A	Flat 28
E21N25	92	Midden A	Flat 28
E21N26	93	Midden A	Flat 28
E21N27	94	Midden A	Flat 28
E21N28	95	Midden A	Flat 28
E21N40	155	Transect	Flat 11 Midden A ceramics?
E21N41	201	Transect	Flat 11 Midden A Ceramics?
E21N42	156	Transect	Flat 21
E22N23	251	Midden A	Sterile
E22N24	96	Midden A	Flat 31
E22N25	97	Midden A	Flat 31
E22N26	98	Midden A	Flat 31
E22N27	99	Midden A	Flat 31
E22N28	252	Midden A	Sterile
E22N40	202	Transect	Flat 11 Midden A Ceramics?
E22N41	203	Transect	Flat 11 Midden A glass and ceramics?
E22N42	157	Transect	Flat 21 Midden A Glass and Ceramics?
E23N26	100	Midden A	Flat 31
E23N27	101	Midden A	Midden A Glass
E23N28	102	Midden A	Flat 31

Coordinates	Provenience Index	Area	Curatorial Location
E24N12	204	Transect	Flat 11
E24N13	209	Transect	Flat 21
E24N17	205	Transect	Flat11
E24N18	206	Transect	Flat 11
E24N21	207	Transect	Flat 11
E24N22	208	Transect	Flat 11
E24N23	236	Transect	Midden Glass and Ceramics
E24N24	210	Transect	Flat 21
E24N37	158	Transect	Flat 21
E25N13	235	Transect	Flat 11
E25N22	159	Transect	Flat 5
E25N24	233	Transect	Flat 11
E28N17	160	Transect	Flat 21
E29N12	103	13 Line/Trash Pit	Flat 35
E29N13	104	Transect	Flat 33
E29N15	161	Transect	Ceramics
E29N17	211	Transect	Flat 11
E29N29	212	Transect	Flat 11
E30N12	162	Transect	Flat 31
E30N13	163	Transect	Flat 33
E30N14	164	Transect	Flat 33
E30N40	165	Transect	Flat 35
E33N12	166	Transect	Flat 35
E33N18	213	Transect	Flat 11
E33N21	237	Transect	Glass
E34N15	214	Transect	Flat 11
E34N20	215	Transect	Flat 11
E34N21	218	Transect	Flat 21
E34N21	216	Transect	Flat 11 and metal
E35N22	167	Transect	Flat 10
E35N56	105	Midden B	Flat 14
E35N57	106	Midden B	Flat 14
E35N58	107	Midden B	Flat 14
E35N59	108	Midden B	Flat 14
E35N60	109	Midden B	Flat 14
E35N61	110	Midden B	Flat 3
E35N62	111	Midden B	Flat 6
E35N64	168	Transect	Flat 10
E36N57	112	Midden B	Flat 15
E36N58	113	Midden B	Flat 1
E36N60	114	Midden B	Flat 1
E36N61	115	Midden B	Flat 15
E36N62	116	Midden B	Flat 15
E36N64	169	Transect	Flat 9

Coordinates	Provenience Index	Area	Curatorial Location
E36N65	170	Transect	Flat 9
E36N69	253	Midden B	Sterile
E37N58	117	Midden B	Flat 18
E37N59	118	Midden B	Flat 18
E37N60	119	Midden B	Flat 18
E37N61	120	Midden B	Flat 18
E37N62	121	Midden B	Flat 18
E37N64	171	Transect	Flat 9
E37N65	172	Transect	Flat 9
E38N58	122	Midden B	Flat 20
E38N59	123	Midden B	Flat 20
E38N60	124	Midden B	Flat 20
E38N61	125	Midden B	Flat 20
E38N62	126	Midden B	Flat 19
E39N58	127	Midden B	Flat 4
E39N59	128	Midden B	Flat 19
E39N60	129	Midden B	Midden B Glass
E39N61	130	Midden B	Flat 19
E39N62	131	Midden B	Flat 19
E39N63	173	Midden B	Flat 5
E40N14	174	Transect	Flat 4
E40N19	175	Transect	Flat 4
E40N21	176	Transect	Flat 4
E40N42	256	Transect	Flat 11
E40N59	132	Midden B	Flat 10
E40N61	133	Midden B	Midden B Ceramics and Glass
E40N62	134	Midden B	Flat 10
E40N63	254	Midden B	Sterile
E40N64	135	Midden B	Flat 10
E41N60	136	Midden B	Flat 10
E41N61	137	Midden B	Flat 10
E41N62	138	Midden B	Flat 10
E41N63	139	Midden B	Flat 22
E41N64	140	Midden B	Flat 22
E42N61	141	Midden B	Flat 10
E42N62	142	Midden B	Flat 10
E42N63	143	Midden B	Flat 29
E42N64	144	Midden B	Flat 29
E43N61	145	Midden B	Flat 13
E43N62	146	Midden B	Flat 13
E43N63	147	Midden B	Flat 13
E43N64	148	Midden B	Flat 25
E44N58	217	Transect	Flat 11
E44N61	149	Midden B	Flat 25

Coordinates	Provenience Index	Area	Curatorial Location
E44N62	150	Midden B	Flat 25
E44N63	151	Midden B	Flat 25
E44N64	152	Midden B	Flat 25
E45N58	196	Transect	Flat 21
E45N59	234	Transect	Missing
E49N19	219	Transect	Flat 11
E54N91	220	Transect	Flat 11

A total of 216 surface collection units and 3 subsurface excavation units (the two 1x1m Control Pits and the .5x.5m test of Midden A) were collected in 1983[2]. Midden A consisted of 105 sqm; Midden B was 51 sqm. All these units produced 12,390 sherds, the vast majority (10,854) coming from the Midden areas. Nineteenth century whitewares and stonewares made up the vast majority of the ceramic assemblage; there were very few late-18th and early 19th century creamware and pearlware sherds. The bottle glass also exhibited various mold seams and forms characteristic of 19th and 20th century manufacturing practices. All this indicated a site from the 1830s into the 20th century, the middle and later periods, but not the earliest, of the Burghardt family occupation. In addition the artifacts represented virtually every aspect of life, including architectural fragments, heating debris, tableware, storage vessels, food remains, ink bottles, toys, and numerous shoe fragments. Appendix C is the catalog of the 1983 artifacts.

[2] Table 2 does not have Control Pit 1 at E53N25.5, the sterile Control Pit 2 in Parcel 2, or the test unit at E15N23. These are in Table 3 and Figure 16.

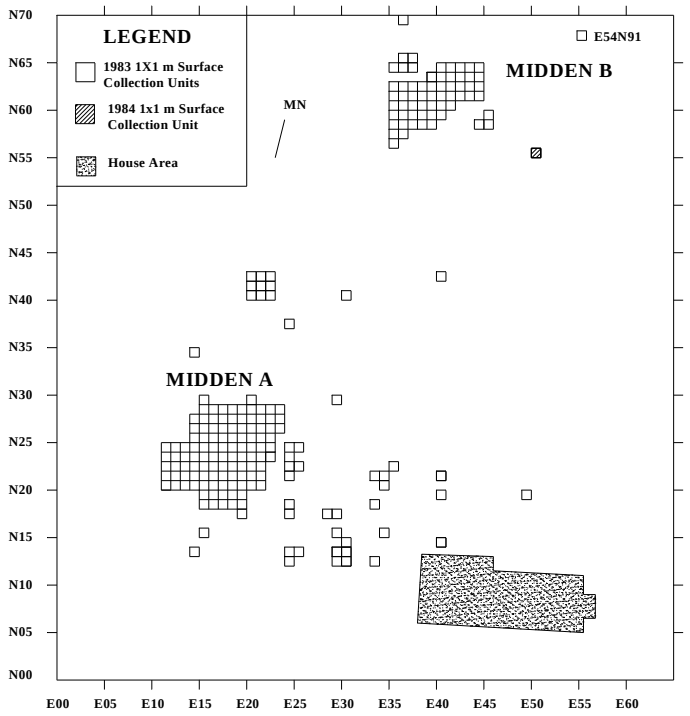

Figure 5 1983 and 1984 Surface Collection Units

The artifacts were initially inventoried using a system devised in 1983. They were converted to the ARDVARC system in the late 1980s, retaining the original identifications. Some of the artifact coding began in the field and was continued in 1983 and 1984 in the lab. The unit E20N22 was where large artifacts, such as large identifiable (such as barrel hoops and springs), and unidentifiable metal pieces were pitched. The assemblages are discussed in more detail in the following sections that address specific characteristics of the site.

The subsurface units were excavated according to cultural/natural strata. Though the color and texture of these soil strata were described Harris observations were not made in 1983. Soil was screened through ¼" mesh. The units were shovel skimmed when practicable or if a feature was encountered.

The stratigraphy of the control pits was a good match with the Hoosic soils series, especially with its yellow brown to orange B horizon. Control Pit 1 had a dark brown gravelly, silty, clayey loam comprising the uppermost strat, a Plow Zone. This overlies an orange brown silty clayey sand B horizon. The C horizon is a gray gravelly, sand. Nine artifacts were found in this unit, including glass, coal, a bone, and a nail; all were found in the top 30cm with the possible exception of two pieces of coal. Control Pit 2 yielded no artifacts or any stratigraphy that deviated from the natural soil profile and as a result was never tied to the grid. It is Paynter's recollection that Control Pit 2 had an undisturbed soil profile, characteristic of the Hoosic series, and no cultural remains.

Towards the end of the 1983 season a .5x.5m unit was excavated at E15N23 to determine the depth of Midden A. The unit had been previously surface collected. The surface collection and the excavation were given separate Provenience Indices: PI 39 for

the 1x1 m surface unit and PI 257 for the excavated .5x.5m unit. It was excavated in 5 cm arbitrary levels to a depth of 30 cms and then taken out as one level to a depth of 70 cms (Prunier Notebook 25). Paynter's notebook indicates that Midden A was no deeper than about 20 cms (58). To a depth of about 26cm the soil was a dark brown sandy loam, a plow zone with a homogenous character and level and abrupt transition to the underlying soil. The gray brown sandy loam (to a depth of 76cm) was similar in color to the grays of the Halsey series, not surprising given this pit's location near the stream. The unit had 732 sherds, including whitewares, shoes, marine shells, glassware, unidentifiable metal fragments, all suggestive of a mid to late 19th century midden. The contents of this unit are discussed below in sections discussing the structure of the middens.

Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey was conducted in areas behind the house. Resistivity survey (Carr 1982; Gumaer, et al. 1984b: 2-3; Parrington 1983; Robison 1995) in 1983 was conducted with a relatively primitive (by today's standards) meter borrowed from the UMass, Amherst Geology Department. Current was produced by a bank of six volt batteries, measured by a miliammerter, and passed through a constant current circuit which enabled the output to be held at a constant .33 miliamps. Four electrodes were placed equidistant in a linear Wenner configuration with a spacing of 1m (A). The outer electrodes received current (I), a galvenometer was used to measure the potential across the innermost electrodes in milivolts (V). The relationship (AV)/I was used to calculate the apparent resistivity. For the 1983 equipment the center electrodes consisted of ceramic cylinders (porous pots) containing a copper sulfate solution to avoid plating from natural ground polarity. The 1m electrode spacing was an approximation of the depth of penetration of the current, thus recording anomalies up to a meter below the surface. The 1983 equipment was difficult to use; the maximum number of data points collected in a day was 80.

Magnetometer survey for both seasons was conducted with a Geometrics proton precision magnetometer. A canister held about .3 m above the surface of the earth measured the strength of the magnetic field in an area that penetrated about 1m below the surface. The canister holds the medium containing hydrogen protons and has a core within which is electrically connected to a chest-pack meter and power source. A magnetic field is introduced to the core, forcing the hydrogen protons to align themselves in its field. It is then released, allowing the protons to realign under the influence of the earth's magnetic field. This process produces a gyration or frequency of precession by the particles which has a proportional relationship to magnetic intensity. The strength of this precision was used to identify anomalies (Aitken 1974; Breiner 1973; Gumaer, et al. 1984b; Parrington 1983; Robison 1995).

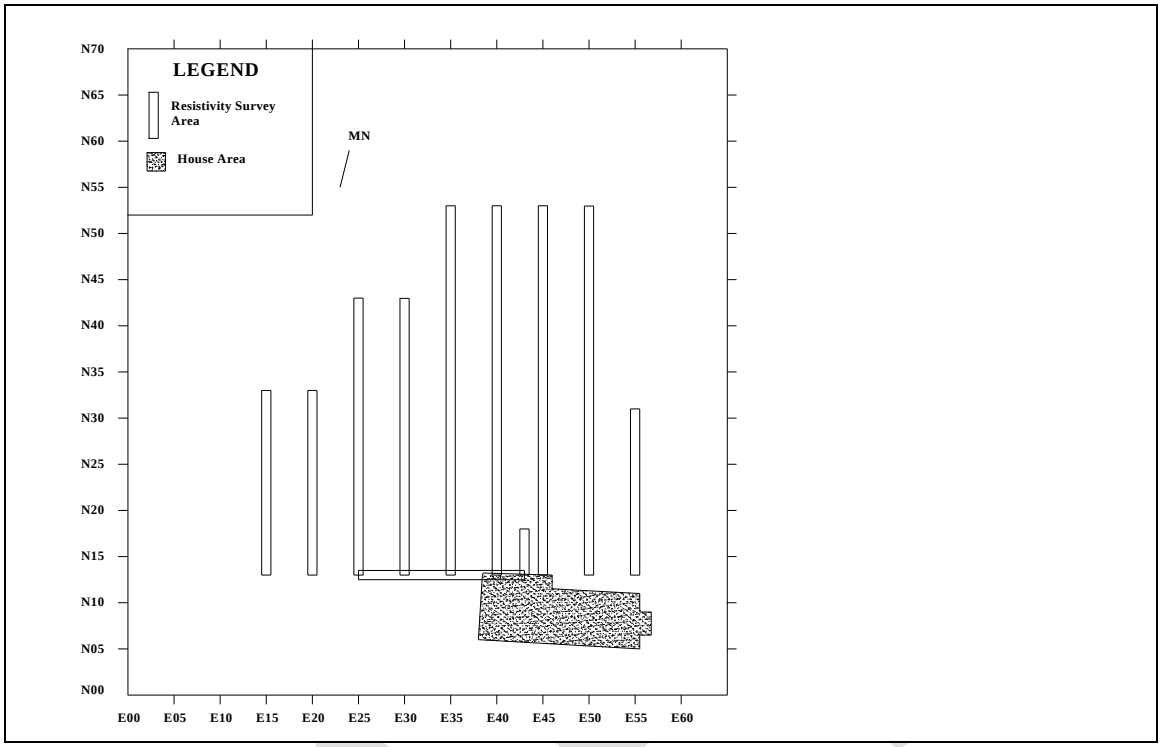

Figure 6 1983 Resistivity Survey

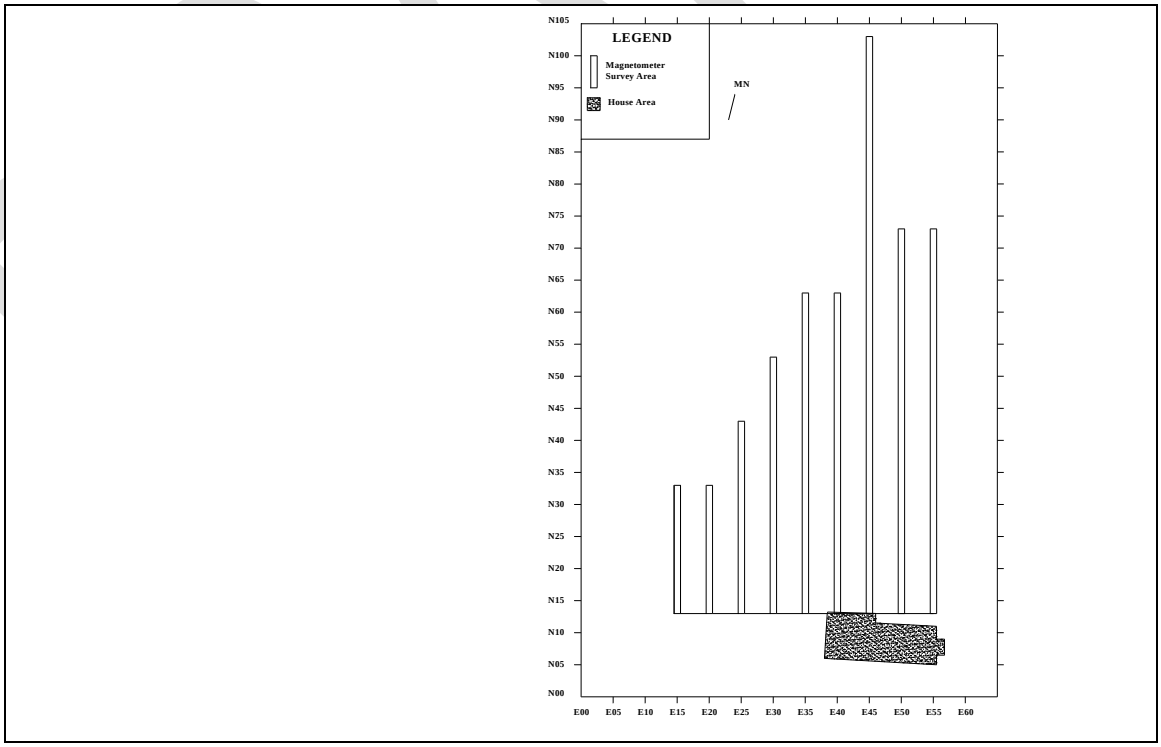

Figure 7 1983 Magnetometer Survey

The 1983 data were hand entered for computer analysis; the 1984 data were coded onto scantron sheets and read into the computer on tape. The 1983 data were analyzed using the ASPEX mapping program during the fall of 1983. Studies were presented at professional meetings (Gumaer, et al. 1984a; Gumaer, et al. 1984b; Gumaer, et al. 1984c). The 1984 data were eyeballed in the field and used to direct the placement of some 1984 test units (a point discussed more fully below).

Figure 6 and Figure 7 indicate the areas in Parcel 1 surveyed by resistivity and magnetometery in 1983. Both the resistivity and magnetometer surveys identified non-random areas of anomalies; each identified different areas to be investigated; and, the magnetometer was clearly the better field instrument (Gumaer, et al. 1984a; Gumaer, et al. 1984b; Gumaer, et al. 1984c). We identified anomalies by eyeballing peaks and valleys that appeared on computer maps of resistivity values (Figure 8) and magnetometer values (Figure 9) produced by the ASPEX program. Peaks and valleys were assumed to be departures from the natural soils for the site potentially indicative of human action. Resistivity anomalies were found along the E30 line between N20-35, along the E35 line between N19-45, and along the E40 line between N23-43 (Figure 10). Magnetometer anomalies occurred along the E15 line between N18 and N25, at E30 N13, along the E35 line between N41-52, along the E40 line between N34-51 and between N53-63, along the E45 line between N26-50 and between N57-63, and along the E50 line at N60 (Figure 11). The resistivity readings on the E50 and E55 lines were difficult to take, suggesting reliability problems. It was surprising that the barn area (between E20-E30, N18-N33) was devoid of resistivity anomalies and had but one area of magnetometer anomalies. As discussed below, these analyses were used to guide the placement of test units in 1984.

Magnetometry was also conducted in Parcel 2 in 1983 between N7 through N37 at 5m intervals between E119 and E149. This area was picked because it was near Rt. 23 in the end of the arm that is Parcel 2, in a similar location in Parcel 2 to the cellarhole and foundation area in Parcel 1. There were, however, no surface features suggesting that subsurface features might be found in this area. The data are remarkably uniform compared to the variation found in Parcel 1, further indication of a lack of subsurface features. Thus, both the surface walkover survey and the magnetometry confirmed that we should be putting our attention into the area around the house in Parcel 1. Subsequent studies discussed in the 2003 section support the wisdom of that decision.

We also experimented with seismic survey in 1983 using equipment borrowed from the Department of Geology, University of Massachusetts Amherst. A hammer was pounded into the ground to create an energy pulse. The difference between when the blow was delivered and when a geophone 6m away from the hammer sensed the arrival of the pulse was recorded. In theory, differences in the time differential between any two readings would be due to differential soil density. Soil density differences might be caused by buried foundations or refilled pits. The equipment was not particularly robust under our close interval surveying, wires were continually becoming tangled. Furthermore, the variation in the data seemed to make little sense when eyeballed in the field. As a result these data are archived but were not analyzed with more sophisticated procedures.

Figure 8 Du Bois 1983 Resistivity Results

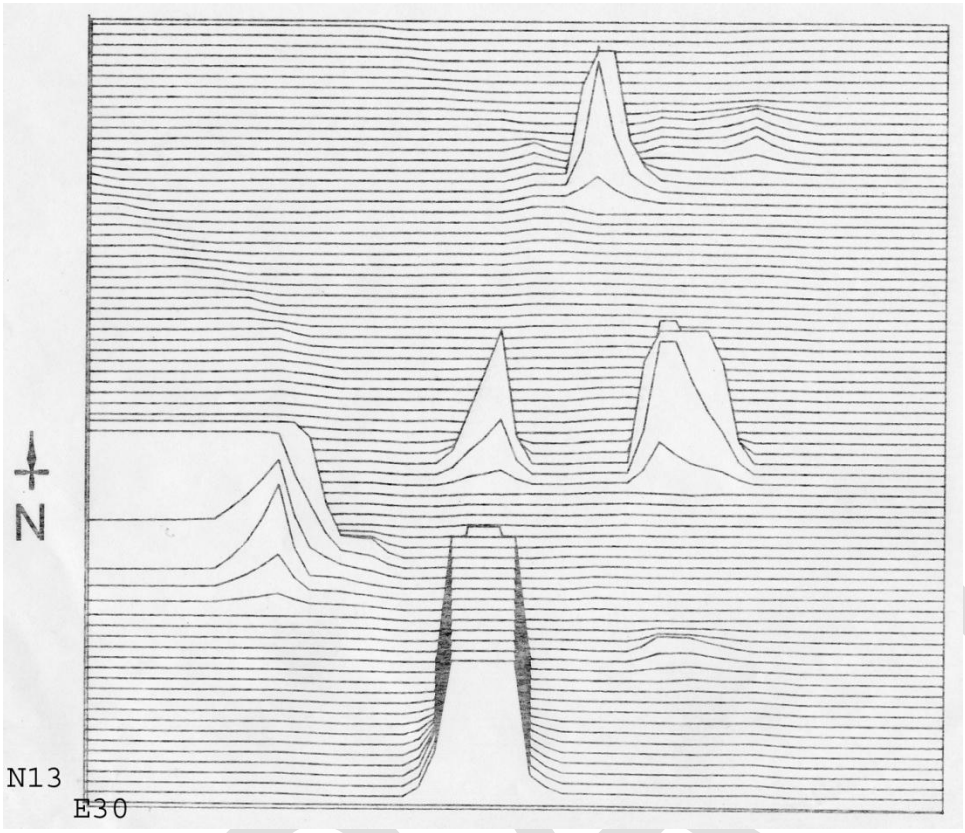

Figure 9 Du Bois 1983 Magnetometer Results

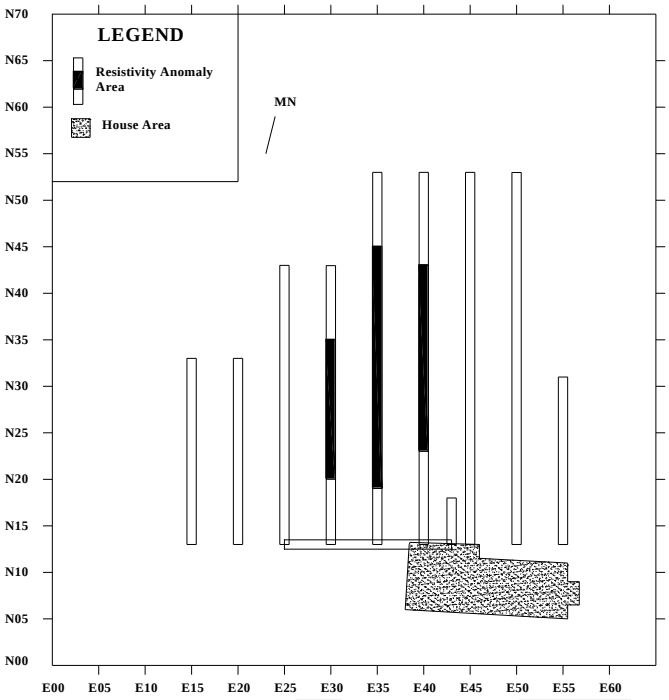

Figure 10 1983 Resistivity Anomaly Areas

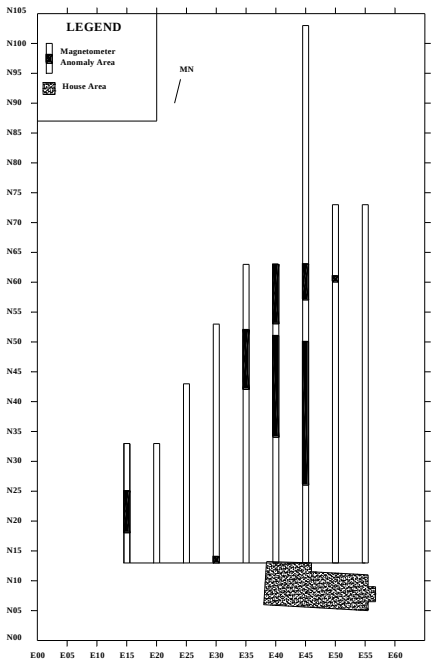

Figure 11 1983 Magnetometer Anomaly Areas

Phosphate Survey

Soil samples were collected from the sidewalls of Control Pit 1 (E52N22.5) and the Midden A pit (E15N23) and along the transects at 5m intervals (e.g., E15N13,

E15N18…E20N13, E20N18….). Transect samples were taken with a soil corer from a depth of 20-30cm below ground surface. In retrospect and knowing more about the site, this is a depth that probably reached into the B horizon.

The samples were analyzed for phosphates using the Eidt quick test (Eidt 1977; Woods 1975). "Phosphorous is a component of organic remains, such as human excrement and garbage….Of the various constituents of these remains, phosphorous is least susceptible to migration by leaching" (Gumaer, et al. 1984b:5). As such evidence of phosphorous is potentially evidence of human use of the land. Eidt (1977) developed a quick test to asses the presence of soluble phosphorous. Time of ray appearance, % ray enclosure, length of ray, and color intensity were all assessed. These measures were collapsed into a single summary value ranking between 1 and 6, with 6 indicating a high presence of phosphate (quickest ray appearance, greatest % ring closure, longest rays, and most intense blue color) and 1 indicating no evidence of phosphates (no appearance of blue rings) (Woods 1975:24).

The results of the summary value can be found in Appendix H and were mapped using the Surfer Topographic Program in Figure 12. Most of the site (the northern portion) at a depth of 20-30 cm has no evidence of phosphates (readings of 1). The highest values (greater than 4) run along the N13 line. Most of the transects (with the exception of E50 and E55) had values that indicated no phosphates for the areas north of N25. The N13 line runs directly behind the house between E38-E55, and a trash pit was noted at E29N12. There was no evidence of phosphate from the depth of 20-30 cms in virtually the entire area hypothesized to be the barn (between E20-E30, N18-N33). This seemed quite contrary to what might be expected from a barnyard. It seemed at the time that we were looking at either a very shallow barnyard or evidence against the existence of the barn. Since there was additional evidence in favor of a barn, we chose to be perplexed by these values and deemed them deserving of further study rather than consider them conclusive evidence ruling out a barnyard. Further interpretation of the phosphate results are discussed below in the section on Phosphate Analysis from 1984.

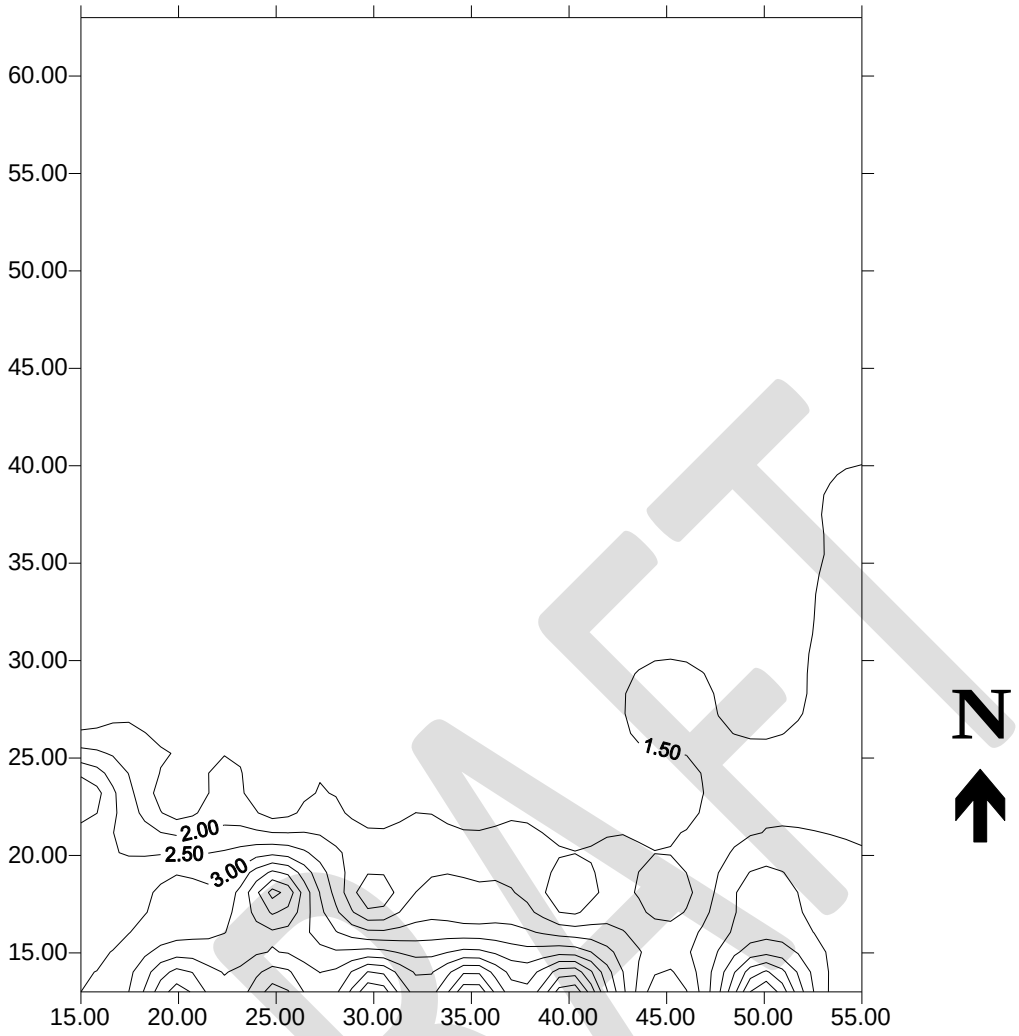

Figure 12 1983 Phosphate Summary Values

1983 Conclusions

At the end of the 1983 Field season there were some 12,000 artifacts from the surface collections and two non-sterile test units, along with geophysical survey data to be analyzed and evaluated. The geophysical methods and procedures were presented at the SAA, NEAA, and CNEHA meetings in 1984 (Gumaer, et al. 1984a; Gumaer, et al. 1984b; Gumaer, et al. 1984c). These identified areas north of the cellar hole and foundation needing subsurface testing. Artifact analysis was begun in the Fall of 1983 and is discussed more fully below. There was one tentative conclusion that seemed appropriate even before these analyses were complete. When the Homesite was dedicated in 1969 the local newspaper had counseled(Courier 1969):

> Any attempt at blocking the actual ceremonies through physical efforts would certainly mean a confrontation and that is one thing which surely no one wants....Let the memorial committee have its day and leave the monument to those who will undoubtedly take out their wrath on it in the weeks to come.

The number of artifacts, the condition of the boulder, and the lack of looter pits in the house foundation all suggested that the site had considerable integrity; no destruction, either politically inspired or otherwise motivated, had occurred. There appeared to be a rich material record of the lives of an African American family for a period of more than 100 years at the Boyhood Homesite. Further field testing was needed to assess the leads presented by the geophysical survey and to assess the integrity of the house itself.

PREVIOUS WORK: 1984

1984 Research Design

The fieldwork in 1984 had as its main goal assessing the anomalies identified in 1983 (Figure 10 and Figure 11), thereby continuing the search for resources to the north of the house area. As discussed above, resistivity anomalies were most noticeable along the E30, E35 and E40 transects between N23 and N43. Magnetometer anomalies also fell in roughly this same block (on the E35, E40, and E45 between N25 to N50). These results drew attention to the large north central area. Even further to the north there were magnetometer anomalies between N53 and N63 on the E40, E45, and E50 transects near Midden B deserving of attention. A point anomaly at E30N13 coincided with a depression with visible trash on the surface and suggested resurveying and possibly testing additional locations on the N13 line. A point anomaly E15 was judged to be associated with the metal in Midden A; it would only be tested if time allowed. The 1983 resistivity readings on the E50 and E55 lines seemed problematic and these areas were deserving resurvey.

Geophysical anomalies indicated places to investigate, and the lack of anomalies also raised questions. In particular the barn area had not registered strongly on either the 1983 geophysical or the phosphate analyses. The barn area had initially been identified on Parrish's MHC Site Report. The 1983 work noted the surface features in Parrish's report and an extensive surface midden (Midden A). So there was conflicting evidence regarding the presence of a possible barn. Another round of geophysical survey and possible anomaly evaluation was planned for the barn area.

Phosophate samples were taken from each of the visible strata in each of the excavation units. Again the Eidt (Eidt 1977) quick test was applied in the lab with the expectation that areas of high organic deposit would be clues to human use of the landscape.

The 1984 subsurface tests and geophysical survey were placed to address six problems:

1. the central block of mixed resistivity and magnetometer anomalies between E30-E45, N18-N53 that might be outbuildings
2. the northern magnetometry anomalies on the E40 and E45 lines that also coincided with Midden B.
3. the surface features and magnetometer anomaly along the N13 line behind the house likely to be trash pits, privies and/or house foundation remains
4. resurvey and evaluation of the hypothetical barn area (N18-N34, E20-E30).
5. resurvey and evaluate the E50 and E55 lines.

6. if time permitted, the magnetometer anomalies on the E15 transect near Midden A

These areas are mapped on the site in Figure 13.

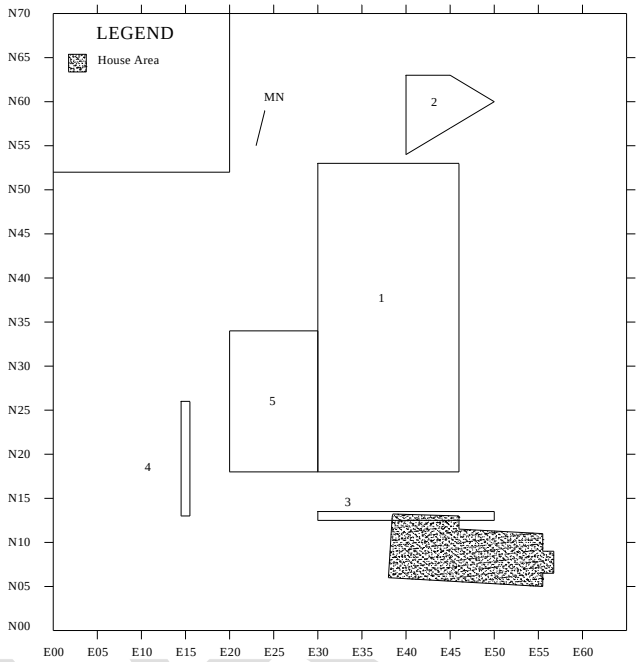

Figure 13 Research Design Areas for 1984

1984 Analyses

Geophysical Survey

Prior to fieldwork in 1984 Rick Gumaer (one of the field assistants) built a resistivity meter using plans from the *Journal of Field Archaeology* (Williams 1984). This machine was based on principles similar to the 1983 machine, but was more better field instrument with a more compact design and the use of 4 metal probes rather than a combination of metal probes and porous pots. Probes were arranged in a Wenner array with separations allowing penetration to a depth of about a meter, as was the case in 1983. A resistivity resurvey was conducted in the barn area along the E15, E20, and E25 transects and along the E50, and E55 transects (

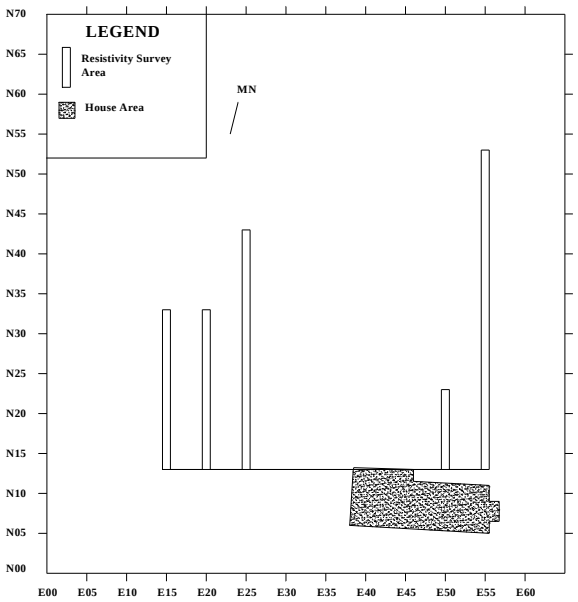

Figure 14). In addition, magnetometry data was recollected from the area north of the N13 line (
Figure 15). The results from both instruments were eyeballed in the field and used to place some of the excavation units. The magnetometry confirmed an anomaly at E30N13 and identified ones at E40N13 and E45N13. The resistivity suggested testing E50N13, E50N22.5, and E55N23.

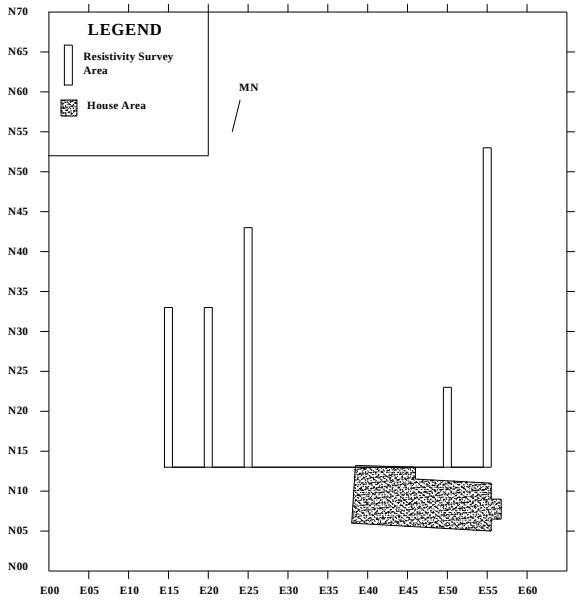

Figure 14 Resistivity Survey Areas 1984

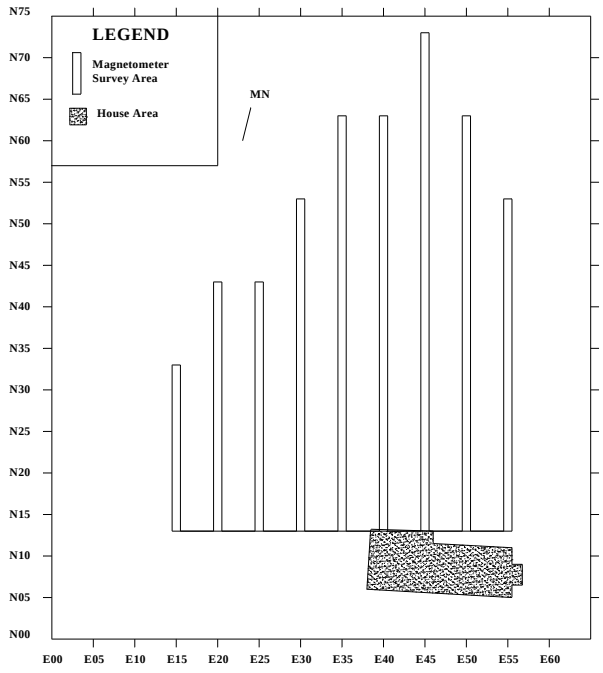

Figure 15 Magnetometer Survey Areas 1984

Excavation Units and Stratigraphy

A total of 26 units were excavated to address the research design questions (a 27th 1x1m surface unit with a single bone was also collected in 1984). Including the 1983 units, 29 subsurface units were investigated in the two field seasons. All of the 1984 units were laid out on the grid established in 1983.

Subsurface units were initially planned as a mix of .5x.5m units and some .5x1m units, but time constraints quickly changed this to a plan of starting with .5x.5m units that could be expanded to .5x1m units, if necessary. As a result, even though two units are adjacent, they each have their own unit name associated with their southwest corner. Only two units, E35N32 and E40N33, were excavated as .5x1m units (the .5m dimension being along the easting line) and hence the two adjacent units have only one identifying name, the southwest corner of the southernmost unit. E40N22.5 was also excavated as a .5x1m unit, where a tree took up most of the .5x.5m unit with E40N22.5 as its southwest corner.

Table 3 lists the 1984 excavation units and Figure 16 is a map of their locations and stratigraphic characteristics[3]. The research design was implemented with the following placement of excavation units. 1) The possible outbuildings in the block of mixed resistivity and magnetometer anomalies area in the center of the site were studied with a systematic sample of pits (adjusted to account for trees and terrain) along the N23, N33, and N43 lines of the E30, E35, E40, and E45 transects. 2) The more northerly anomalies associated with Midden B were tested with a .5x.5m unit at E40N60. 3) The N13 line with its geophysical anomalies and visible surface features was systematically sampled every 5m between and including E30 and E50. 4) The mysterious barn area was systematically sampled with units along the E25 and E30 transects. 5) Shovel tests were used to assess the highest and most interesting resistivity spots located on the E50 and E55 lines. 6) The geophysical anomalies in the area of the Midden A on the E15 transect were not tested because of time limitations; they were assumed associated with Midden A which had been tested in F83 with E15N23.

Units were excavated in natural/cultural stratigraphic units and within these in 10cm arbitrary levels. Shovel skimming was followed by troweling when features or dense collections of artifacts were encountered. All the soil was passed through ¼ inch screen. Students recorded the depths of the levels from which artifacts were retrieved on ARDVARC forms. Soil profile information was recorded on ARDVARC forms and sketched in Paynter's Notebook. The Harris methodology was not used in 1984[4].

[3] This table is based on sketch profiles in Paynter's 1983 and 1984 notebook, on information on Field Varc forms, and on information from student notebooks.

[4] In 1985 Marta Yolanda-Quezada began a study to create Harris levels from the 1984 field information. Harris units were described on the basis of the soil profile information, since these descriptions were made by one of the field supervisors. However, there was a reasonable but less than perfect fit between soil depths for the artifact levels and the depths for the soil profiles. In 2004 Paynter assigned artifact excavation levels to the soil-profile-defined Harris strats on the basis of the depths and soil characteristics of the artifact levels. These assignments facilitate comparison with the 2003 material. Harris units of destruction were not defined for the after-the-fact Harris sequence. This said, for the majority of the units there was no indication of soil disturbance. For the units with features, the edges of the features were generally outside the excavation unit. Though the sequence of Harris strats 1-299 are reasonable definitions and their assignments to artifact levels are the best possible, any future field work in the area of the 1983 and 1984 units would benefit from describing a new set of Harris strats rather than working with these laboratory defined Harris strats.

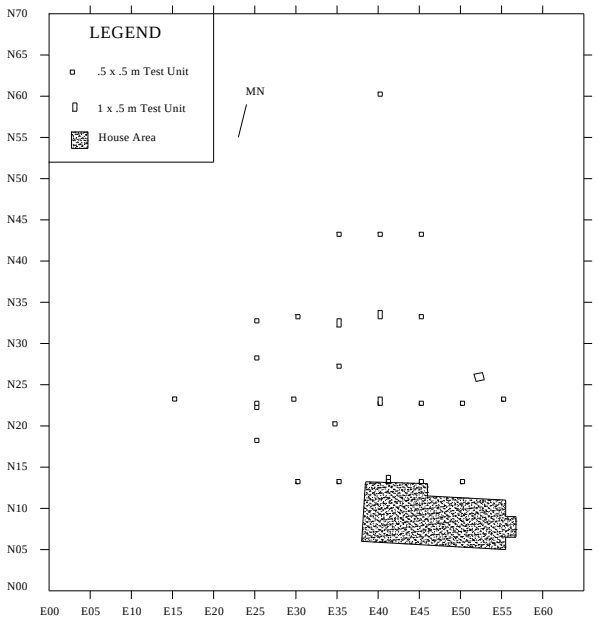

Figure 16 1983 and 1984 Excavation Units

The vast majority of the test units from 1983 and 1984 are remarkably similar to the Hoosic ideal soil profile, with the exception of a plow zone in some of the units and artifacts in trash pits and house demolition related units. The brownish fine sandy gravelly loams of the A horizons overlie a more yellowish brown (identified as orange in

Table 3 1983 and 1984 Excavation Units (ABC=relatively normal soil stratigraphy; ?=undecipherable stratigraphy; trash pit=trash pit, House Demo= debris associated with demolition of the house)

Year	Coordinates	Size	Research Problem	Soil Series	Stratigraphy	Plow Zone
1983						
	E15N23	.5x.5m	Midden A	Halsey	ABC	Yes
	E52N25.5	1x1m	Control Pit 1	Hoosic	ABC	Yes
	?	1x1m	Control Pit 2	Hoosic	ABC	?
1984						
	E25N18	.5x.5m	Barn	Hoosic	ABC	Yes
	E25N22	.5x.5m	Barn	Hoosic	ABC	No
	E25N22.5	.5x.5m	Barn	Hoosic	ABC	No
	E25N28	.5x.5m	Barn	Hoosic	ABC	No
	E25N32.5	.5x.5m	Barn	Halsey	ABC	Yes
	E30N13	.5x.5m	N13 Line	Hoosic	Trash Pit	No
	E29.5N23	.5x.5m	Barn/Outbuildings	Hoosic	ABC	No

	E30N33	.5x.5m	Barn/Outbuildings	Hoosic	ABC	No
	E35N13	.5x.5m	N13 Line	?	Trash Pit	No
	E34.5N20	.5x.5m	Outbuildings	Hoosic	ABC	Yes
	E35N27	.5x.5m	Outbuildings	Hoosic	ABC	Yes
	E35N32 (E35N32.5)	.5x1m	Outbuildings	Hoosic	ABC	No
	E35N43	.5x.5m	Outbuildings	Hoosic	ABC	Yes
	E40N22.5 (E40N23)	.5x1m	Outbuildings	Hoosic	ABC and roots in half	Yes
	E40N33 (E40N33.5)	.5x1m	Outbuildings	Hoosic	ABC	Yes
	E40N43	.5x.5m	Outbuildings	Hoosic	ABC	Yes
	E40N60	.5x.5m	Midden B	Hoosic	ABC	No
	E41N13	.5x.5m	N13 Line	Hoosic	Trash Pit/Privy?	No
	E41N13.5	.5x.5m	N13 Line	Hoosic	Trash Pit/Privy?	No
	E45N13	.5x.5m	N13 Line	Hoosic	House Demo?	No
	E45N22.5	.5x.5m	Outbuildings	Hoosic	ABC	No
	E45N33	.5x.5m	Outbuildings	Hoosic	ABC	Yes
	E45N43	.5x.5m	Outbuildings	Hoosic	ABC	Yes
	E50N13	.5x.5m	N13 Line	Disturbed	House Demo	No
	E50N22.5	.5x.5m	Resistivity Anomalies	Hoosic	ABC	Yes
	E55N23	.5x.5m	Resistivity Anomalies	Hoosic	ABC	Yes

the field notes) and olive gravelly sandy loams of the B horizon , which overlie the dark grayish sands of the C horizon. For instance, E45N13 approximates the natural soil profile Figure 17:

A1 Horizon	0-13 cm	Very dark brown loam.
A2 "	14-33	Brown gravelly sandy loam.
B "	34-69	Orange brown loamy gravelly sand.
C "	70-80	Black gray gravelly clayey silty sand.

From another part of the site, E50N22.5 displayed a plow zone with the progression to coarser soils at greater depth:

Duff	0-11cm	
A Plow Zone	12-26	Brown gravelly loam
B Horizon	27-41	Dark orange sandy gravelly loam
C "	42-50	Black gray sandy gravel

(Detailed soil profiles were not drawn of the .5x.5m units in 1984. The units were described in student notebooks and descriptions and depths of soil strata kept in Paynter's

notebook and on ARDVARC Soil Profile forms. Appendix I contains summary descriptions of each of the units.)

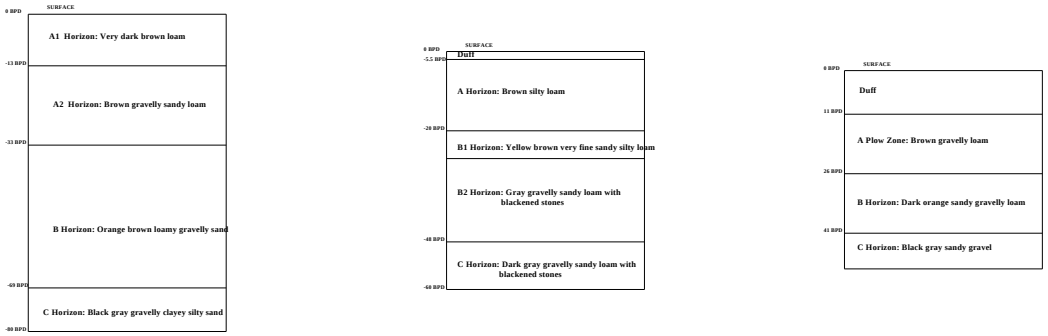

Figure 17 1984 Schematic Soil Profiles

Except along the N13 line, most of the units did not encounter intrusive pits or other features of cultural stratigraphy. The N13 line encountered trash pits, a possible filled privy, and pits associated with the house demolition. The only cultural feature encountered throughout most of the site was evidence of a plow zone.

Artifact Assemblages

Of the 26 units excavated in 1984, 22 had artifacts. One surface unit, E50N55, had a single bone. The four sterile units were E30N33, E35N43, E45N33, and E45N33, all from the north central part of the site. The number of artifacts totaled 2954 sherds. The overwhelming majority, 89%, came from the units along the N13 line. All the artifacts are from the historic period, none manifest the characteristics of the Native tradition of production. The artifacts are discussed in greater detail below in the sections bearing on the specific research questions.

Phosphate Analyses

The values for the phosphate samples from 1984 are in Appendix H. Soil samples were taken from visible strata in the various excavation units. The Eidt (Eidt 1977) quick test was applied in the lab. As described above, the key variables used to measure the presence of phosphate are the time to appearance of blue (up to 120 seconds), the length of ray (up to 45 mm), % of ring closure (up to 100%), and intensity (0-5 with 5 as a very

dark blue). These were recorded without a summary measure. The analyses were principally conducted by Dorothy Ukaegbu (Ukaegbu Notebook 27). Summary rankings were made in 2003 by Paynter on a scale of 1-6 (with 1 indicating no phosphate and 6 intense evidence of phosphate) following Woods's procedure described above (Woods 1975:24). Appendix H reports these values.

As with the 1983 results, nearly one half of the summary values for the site are 1, indicating absence of phosphate (31 of 71 values). Of the 40 values showing some evidence of phosphate, only 19 show strong evidence with summary values between 4 and 6.

Units with evidence of phosphate follow strong spatial patterns. Of the 40 values indicating some amount of phosphate, more than half (25) are from the pit features along the N13 line. Moreover, 17 of the 19 strong values are also from the pit features on the N13 line. Phosphates are, as expected, present in features that are clearly trash pits.

Of the 15 values showing any evidence of phosphate not that are not from the N13 pits, 14 fall perplexingly in the B and C horizons; only 1 falls in the culturally active top 20 cms of a unit (E50N22.5). This means that the 2 values from these more northerly units that show high levels phosphates are from perplexing stratagraphic units. In E25N28 a very high value of 5.75 comes from a depth of 20-40 cm but it is overlain by strats with no phosphates. E25N32.5's high value of 4.5 is from a strat between 49-60 cm that is overlain directly by a value of 2.75, but these two are overlain by 30 cm of strats with no phosphates. Explaining why apparently undisturbed deeper strats have high phosphate levels warrants further study. However, none of the phosphate values north of the N13 pit features presents tempting evidence of human use of the area.

A study of the combined results from 1983 and 1984 support this interpretation. Figure 18 is the result of combining readings from 1983 and 1984. To compare with information from 1983, Summary Values (Woods 1975) were plotted from 1984 strata that most closely approximated a depth of 20-30 cms. The consistently high readings along the N13 line and the spike at E25N28 are clear on this combined map. Just as clear is the absence of phosphates from the northern portion of the site. The N13 line readings are associated with the trash pits near the house. There are traces of phosphates as far north as the 2003 feature identified as the "Hump" (running from E22.5N23 to roughly E44N16), however north of the "Hump" any evidence of phosphates rapidly disappears. As discussed below, the "Hump" is likely associated with one of the previous property lines for the site. The evidence of any phosphates south of this feature further supports th notion that more intensive human use occurred to the south and more extensive agricultural use to the north.

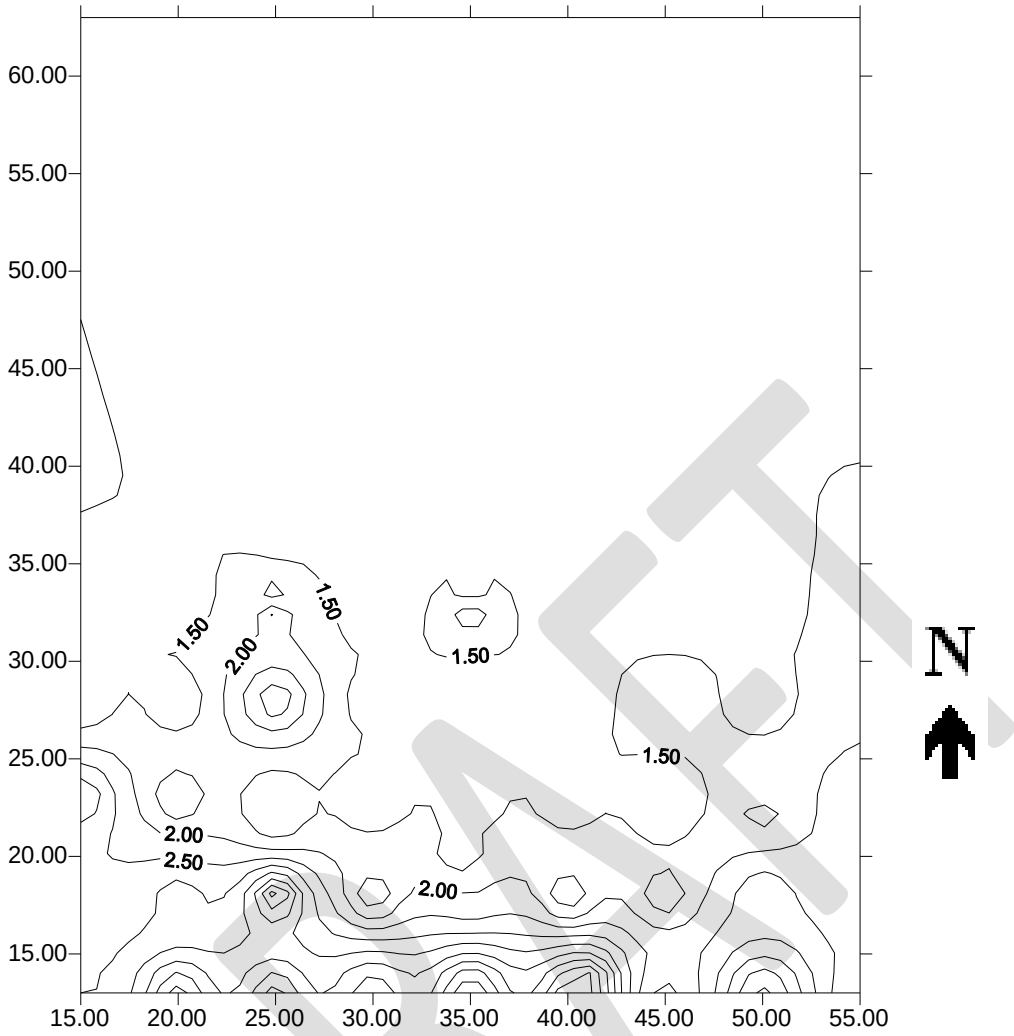

Figure 18 1983 and 1984 Phosphate Summary Values (depth 20-30 cm)

In conclusion, the phosphate studies tended to confirm observations more easily made from other visible features, namely that the most intensive deposition of organics happened closest to the house. That they confirmed these observations is heartening. An interesting point is the general lack of high phosphate readings, especially in the upper strats, in the area of the hypothetical barn. We would have thought that organic matter associated with agricultural work and farm animals would have led to phosphate readings rivaling those in the trash pits. At the time the phosphate evidence alone was not enough to call the interpretation of a barn into question. After all, there were the surface features, the artifacts of Midden A, and the documentary knowledge of a family of agriculturalists that argued for a barn. Subsequent studies in 2003 cast these results in a different light.

Research Questions: 1984

1. Outbuildings in the central area of mixed resistivity and magnetometer anomalies (E29.5N23, E30N33, E34.5N20, E35N27, E35N32 and N32.5, E35N43, E40N22.5 and N23, E40N33 and N33.5, E40N43, E45N22.5, E45N33, E45N43).

Twelve units were investigated in the area of the mixed resistivity and magnetometer anomalies (Table 3). No evidence of outbuildings was observed in any of these units. Nine of them did display a plow zone. Otherwise all of the units exhibited undisturbed Hoosic soil profiles (See Appendix I).

Four of the units lacked any artifacts (E30N33, E35N43, E45N33, and E45N43). The remaining 8 units with artifacts produced a mere 101 artifacts, about 3% of the recovered assemblage from 1984, a surprisingly small amount from this number of units (See 1984 Catalog in Appendix D). Of these, 68 came from the A horizons of two units E29.5N23 and E40N22.5. The 30 artifacts in E29.5N23 were a diverse assemblage including creamware and pearlware sherds (relatively early ceramics for this site), a canning jar sherd, pieces of a tumbler, unidentifiable bottle and glass sherds, marine shell, shoe pieces, a copper alloy nail, a piece of coal, and metal fragments. In short there are things from many aspects of life. The sherds, though broken, are relatively large suggesting that they were not subjected to grinding processes either before or after deposition. At the time, the location of this artifact-bearing unit on the eastern edge of the barn area gave some credence to the interpretation of the barn. However, this interesting and somewhat enigmatic little assemblage also is very near the problematic surface feature referred to as the Hump in the 2003 analyses and will receive further attention in the discussion of the 2003 results.

E40N22.5 had 38 of the 101 artifacts. Thirty-one of these were sherds from one undiagnostic bottle. Two whiteware sherds, 3 pieces of window glass, a piece of unidentified glass, and a clinker are a not surprising collection from a plow zone. Nor is the remaining scatter of 1 whiteware, 1 porcelain sherd and 1 stoneware sherd, 4 cut nail fragments, unidiagnostic bottle and glassware, pieces of bone and brick that comprise the remaining 33 sherds in remaining 6 units. All in all, with the exception of the remains from E29.5N23, all the other units produced refuse one might expect from a 19th century plowed field, where household debris was mixed into the manure spread on the field.

Only 34 sherds of the 12,000 collected in 1983 came from this surface of this central area. They included window glass, a mason jar lid, undiagnostic bottle and glass fragments, two thermos lids and a mason jar lid. Notable is the lack of architectural remains. Rather this is a light scatter of debris, possibly dropped out in pushing the house to the rear of the site, and possibly accumulated at the site since it fell out of use.

In sum, we have no explanation for the magnetometer and resistivity anomalies in the central area of the site. They may be due to more deeply buried natural features. But there is nothing in the relatively undisturbed soil profiles or in the sparse assemblages that would suggest that this area was ever used as anything other than a plowed and then abandoned field.

2. Midden B northern magnetometry anomalies on the E40, E45, and E50 lines (E40N60).

One .5x.5m unit, E40N60, was placed to investigate the magnetometry anomalies on the E40, E45, and E50 lines. These anomalies were within the area of Midden B and we were not sure if they were merely measuring metal from the surface midden or if they were signals from some deeper feature. The pit was placed within the anomalies and just to the south of the obvious midden to catch a buried feature and not just the midden's metal.

The stratigraphy of E40N60 is of a relatively undisturbed Hoosic series soil. Brownish gravelly, sandy and silty A (6-16 cm) and AB (17-38 cm) horizons overlay an orange brown B horizon (39-50 cm). There is some discussion in the notebooks about whether the A constituted a plow zone, though Paynter's notebook rejects this interpretation.

The 1984 unit produced only 8 artifacts, 6 pieces of window glass, a piece of unidentifiable glass, and a piece of unidentifiable metal (see 1984 Catalog in Appendix D). All came from the A horizon. The student notebooks commented on the nearly sterile condition of this unit (Hyde 25, Perry 50). No artifacts were collected from the surface of the unit in 1983.

No evidence of features was detected in this unit just to the south of Midden B and the artifact deposit was again consistent with trash that might have accompanied manure spread on a field. Instead of identifying the presence of an outbuilding, the magnetometry anomalies in E40, E45, and E50 were apparently due to metal from Midden B.

3. Trash pits and house related features along the N 13 line.

Six .5x.5m units were used to investigate depressions and a magnetometer anomaly on the N13 line, E30N13, E35N13, E41N13, E41N13.5, E45N13, and E50N13. These units all contained pit features of some sort. They also contained 75% (2226 of the total of 2954) of the artifacts recovered in 1984. They are discrete features, best considered one at a time.

E30N13

There was a visible depression with an associated artifact scatter at E30N13 very suggestive of a trash pit. It was also the location of a 1983 magnetometry anomaly. Three adjacent units were surface collected in 1983, E29N13, E30N13, and E30N14. The 1984 unit was a .5x.5m unit. E30N13 is some 8m into the sideyard, west of the house.

The stratigraphy of the 1984 unit (Appendix I) consisted of a very dense level of artifacts in the uppermost 20 cms. Very little soil was interspersed among the artifacts. What soil matrix existed in the top 9 cms of soil matrix was duff. Between 10-20 cms the soil matrix was a dark brown sandy, silty loam characteristic of the Hoosic A horizon. An orange brown silty gravelly loam extended from 23-39 cms, characteristic of the Hoosic B horizon. By 30 cms in the B horizon there were virtually no artifacts. A Hoosic C horizon, black gray gravelly silt, extended from 40-50 cms. The artifacts were densely packed throughout the duff and the A horizons extending ever so slightly into the B horizon. The surface depression and the shallow, though dense, deposit of artifacts argues for this being a pit even though the edges of the sides of the pit were not observed. The bottom of the bit was in the very upper reaches of the B horizon.

E30N13 had 435 artifacts (Appendix D). At least 11 beer cans (9 flat top, 2 crown top, some labeled Pabst) (#28 and #62) were found in the A horizon. There were at least 9 nearly whole bottles, (3 proprietary medicine, 3 liquor, 1 condiment, 1 polish, and 1 unknown). Numerous ferrous sherds were recovered, some from food cans, one that looked like a coffee can. Whiteware and stoneware sherds (though apparently no complete vessels) were most of the ceramics. Cut and wire nails and window glass made up architectural fragments. A single button (#4) and the strap of a watch band (#1) were also recovered.

There are no ceramic refits between the surface collection of 1983 and the pit excavated in 1984. The 1983 refits are scattered from all over Midden A.

The flat top beer cans were opened with a churchkey giving them a tpq of 1935. (Pull-tab beer cans make their first appearance in 1962, though replacement of the flat top can is not immediate (www.bcca.com/index.html)). All of the bottle necks have characteristics of automatic machine manufacturing, a process that gained popularity during the first quarter of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 39; Lorain 1968:43). A brown whiskey bottle (#87) in the top 10 cms is embossed FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE, a characteristic of dating from 1933-1964 (Munsey 1970: 126). The predominant whiteware ceramics do not contradict these 20th century glassware dates.

The relatively shallow depth of the pit and the 20th century artifact dates suggest that the pit is a single depositional event. The beer cans and the inscription on the whiskey bottle put the construction of the pit sometime after 1936 with decreasing likliehood after 1962.

Table 4 reports a functional analysis of the artifacts from this unit. Aside from the ubiquitous Unknown category, Foodways had the most number of sherds, with storage related stonewares and tin cans being the most common, followed by service vessels and alcohol bottles. Work related items were dominated by chicken wire and farm wire, with a shoe polish container and a metal box being the other items. Architectural items are predominantly window glass and cut and wire nail fragments. The information artifact is two pieces of a watch band. The lack of floral and faunal remains suggests this is not a kitchen preparation trash pit. Conspicuously absent are heating byproducts, building pieces (brick, plaster, mortar), and building hardware. The deposit for the most part looks like household trash – a few personal items, some broken ceramics, some nails, with possibly the pieces of a light fence made of chicken wire.

Table 4 Functional Analysis of E30N13 Trash Pit (1984)

General Functional Type	Specific Functional Type	General Quantity (sherds)	Specific Quantity (sherds)
Foodways		116 (27%)	
	Alcohol		14 (12%)
	Service		20 (17%)
	Storage		68 (59%)
	Unknown		14 (12%)
Household/Structural		57 (13%)	
	Architectural		57 (100%)
Information		2 (0%)	
	Production		2 (100%)
Natural		7 (2%)	
	Fauna		5 (71%)
	Flora		2 (29%)
Personal		21 (5%)	
	Clothing		1 (5%)
	Medicinal		20 (95%)
Unknown		149 (34%)	

	Historical		1 (1%)
	Material		148 (99%)
Work		82 (19%)	
	Agricultural		48 (59%)
	Container		7 (9%)
	Domestic		6 (7%)
	Miscellaneous		21 (26%)

The artifacts collected from the surfaces of E30N13 and the adjacent units E29N13 and E30N14 also contribute to the analysis. It is uncertain that these surface finds are related to the trash pit, because there are no ceramic refits between the surface and the excavated remains. Hence, the surface remains are more likely the result of artifacts deposited during the creation of Midden A, rather than the discrete deposit of the post-1936 trash pit. Even if this is not the case, and the surface is related to the trash pit, the meager assemblage from these surface collections does not call into question the generalizations about the date or the function of the excavated trash pit. Table 5 reports a functional analysis of these surface artifacts. The glassware has no clear temporal diagnostic traits; rather the embossing and the colors look like late 19th-20th century bottle and table glass forms. The ceramics are mostly whitewares and porcelains that could be from the 20th century. The Foodways category has the most number of sherds, with storage (16 bottle fragments) predominating and only 1 alcohol related vessel. Household/Structural objects included unidentifiable nail fragments, a bedspring, and light bulb, consistent with household trash and light construction.

Table 5 Functional Analysis of Surface Collection of E29N13, E30N13, and E30N14 (1983)

General Functional Type	Specific Functional Type	General Quantity (sherds)	Specific Quantity (sherds)
Foodways		28 (64%)	
	Alcohol		1 (4%)
	Service		7 (25%)
	Storage		20 (71%)
Household/Structural		5 (11%)	
	Architectural		2 (40%)
	Furnishings		2 (40%)
	Lighting		1 (20%)
	Plumbing		1 (20%)
Natural		1 (2%)	
	Fauna		1 (100%)
Unknown		10 (23%)	
	Historical		1 (10%)
	Material		9 (90%)

In conclusion, the most likely interpretation is that the pit at E30N13 was dug to dispose of foodways and household remains, including the construction of some light fencing for containing chickens. The 1930s dates for the whiskey bottle and the flat top

beer cans post-date the inhabitation by any of Du Bois's relatives, and even post-dates the documented times that Du Bois was in Great Barrington working on the house (1928-1931). It may have been deposited by the next door neighbors, the Bowen's (who according to the 1930 Great Barrington Tax Evaluation owned a poultry house), either during Du Bois's tenure while the house was falling into disrepair or when they owned the Homesite from 1954-1967. It might also have been deposited by people associated with the DuBois Foundation who worked on the site in the late 1960s into the mid 1970s; however their sense of preserving the site, the lack of the increasingly popular pull tab beer cans, and the 1933-1964 date range on the whiskey bottle suggest this deposit is not associated with the Foundation. Finally, someone unrelated to the property may have used what appeared to be an abandoned lot sometime between the mid-1930s and the early 1960s to dump their trash. Regardless, it seems unlikely that this pit was associated with Du Bois or any of his relatives.

E35N13

In 1983, E35N13 was a visible depression. Neither this nor any of the adjacent units were surface collected in 1983. A .5x.5m unit was excavated in 1984. It was placed in what would have been the side yard of the house.

This unit was inside a pit that had considerable amounts of ash and cinders mixed into the familiar Hoosic soils (Appendix I). The top 20 cms were a dark brown sandy silty loam. Cinders, clinkers, and ash appeared at about 20cms and were apparent through around 40 cms (Carlson 51-52; Minot 59-61). The profile between 26 and 29 cms was described as a white brown ashy silty loam. At about 40 cms the orange brown gravelly silty B horizon mixed in with the cinders and clinkers and by 50 cms the gray black gravelly sands of the C horizon were forming pockets amongst the B horizon and the heating by products. It is unlikely that this unit saw any side or the bottom of the pit as there were still artifacts, albeit in much smaller numbers, appearing at 80 cms, the limit of this excavation unit.

The unit contained 684 artifacts (Appendix D). Most of the artifacts were fragments. None of the ceramics made whole vessels. The whiteware serving vessels were mostly unrefitable sherds. An eyesocket, eyelash and cheek bone portion of a porcelain doll's head (#109) and a white ceramic sphere (#7) were also in the assemblage. The ceramic refits were all to sherds within E35N13. The glass -- window glass, bottle pieces, chimney glass -- was also in fragments with the exception of a flask bottle (#149) Faunal fragments included a large femur head (#122) that was butchered by sawing. Nails and brick fragments were the only pieces of metal hardware; there was some passing evidence of sheet metal. Four white porcelain buttons, one with a pie-crust border (#118) and 3 dish-shaped (Ziesing 1989:141-154) are part of the assemblage. These are similar to South's Type 23 (Noel Hume 1969: 91). A corroded metal button (#152) resembling South's Type 25 ("machine stamped brass face, iron back and eye") was found. Two of the porcelain buttons are nearly identical. There were copious amounts of heating byproducts – ash, cinders, and clinkers.

The sphere (#7) is c. 2 cm in diameter. Drawn on it are three sets of four lines (total of 12) (Figure 19). The lines in each set are parallel to each other; the sets are roughly at right angles to each other; that is to say, four lines run parallel to each other around the equator of the sphere, four lines run parallel to each other longitudinally and another set of four lines run parallel to each other longitudinally and at 90 degrees to the first set of longitudinal lines. One set is clearly red, one is a black or possibly dark green,

and one is a faded brown or yellow. The lines in each set are at nearly, but not precisely identical spacings. The angle between the sets is again, nearly but not precisely 90 degrees. There is one clear pit and possibly two others on the surface.

Figure 19 Marble (#7) from E35N13 1984

Number 7 is likely a porcelain marble. Opie and others (Opie and Opie 1997: 50) describe "China Alleys," porcelain spheres being manufactured in South Thuringen (in what today is Germany) by 1800. "They could be glazed or unglazed, and were decorated with floral designs or, frequently, with printed rings of different colours, parallel or at different angles equatorially." The pits would have been made by wire kiln furniture. The Opies also note that in the English tradition "alabaster marbles [alleys] with red or pink streaks, called 'blood-alleys' since at least the late eighteenth century, have always been prized for their supposedly magic power…" (54-55).

It is interesting to consider the special resonance this sphere may have had for an African American family. The sphere is of similar diameter to one found at the African Burial Ground near the hip **of Burial ???** quite possibly in a pouch**.** In addition, reduced to two dimensions, the sphere is apparently a disc. If it is oriented so that two of the sets of lines intersect in the center of the apparent disc what one sees is a circle circumscribing a cross (comprised of 4 parallel lines in each of the cross's perpendicular arms). A variation of this pattern is widely recognized as a Bakongo minkisi symbol (e.g., Fennell 2003; Ferguson 1980; Ferguson 1991; Ferguson 1992; Perry and Woodruff 2003; Thompson 1983). It is the only marble found in this unit.

The cross within a disc is a multivalent symbol with different resonances for power in both Anglo and African American symbol systems. Could it be parents were particularly attracted to this marble because of its resonance with African spiritual beliefs? The thought is all the more compelling when considering that it is found in association with another toy, a fragment of porcelain doll's head (#109). This early 20th toy, of course, has pink skin tones. Psychological studies, including those presented in the trials associated with the famous Brown v. Board of Education decision, **Citation** are clear about the difficulties such toys pose for African American child development. Could parents at the Homesite have sought from the toys available on the mass market that spoke most sympathetically to the White population, including the doll, one that was multi-valent, that could be read as endorsing aspects of African American culture? We may never know but the juxtaposition of these two toys certainly raises this question.

The two temporally diagnostic glass pieces suggest a late 19th early 20th century date. There is a medicine bottle shoulder, neck, and lip with a prescription finish (#57), which dates to the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 81). A

whole flask (#149) was made in a full-height blowback mold with a ground lip and a continuous thread, a technique developed in the mid-1800s that was used into the mid-1920s (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 41-42; Munsey 1970: 39-40). It is notable that none of the container sherds display the marks of the semi and fully automatic machines of the post-1887 period. The chimney glass (e.g., #129 and #151) for kerosene lamps also supports a mid 19th into the 20th century date. The ceramic sherds -- whitewares, porcelains, and redwares – are consistent with a late 19th and early 20th century date. The presence of a fair number whiteware sherds decorated with hand painting and decals, the relative lack of blue transfer-printed designs, mixed among the ironstone-like wares suggests a more recent rather than an earlier association. The eysocket portion of the doll's head suggests that it is a late-19th century innovation of a doll with "'sleeping' eyes that closed when the doll was laid on its back" (Prisant 1999:283). The datable objects that are outside of this late 19th and very early 20th century period are the buttons. The buttons are given a range of 1837-1865 (Noel Hume 1969:90). Strict adherence to the button date range seems unjustified without further study; as such the buttons will be taken to not contradict the 19th and early 20th century glass dates.

Six hundred and eighty four artifacts, not counting the numerous clinkers and cinders that were not collected, make up the assemblage from E35N13 (Appendix D). Table 6 presents the assemblage in General and Specific Functional types. Architectural fragments -- cut and wire nail pieces, window glass, and brick fragments – and kerosene lamp chimney glass were the components of the most numerous Household/Structural category. The next most frequent were the unidentifiable glass and metal sherds coded as Unknown Material. Foodways, comprised of mostly whiteware serving vessel fragments (no whole vessels), and mostly unidentifiable bottle parts (with the exceptions of the flask noted above) were the bulk of this category. There were faunal pieces, some of which had the marks of sawn butchering. The Personal category was the smallest, with the five buttons, two sherds from proprietary medicine bottles, and the doll and marble. Noticeably lacking were objects from the Work category along with architectural hardware other than nails. This appears to be largely the refuse of daily household life, food remains, broken dishes and lamps, children's toys, and heating byproducts. Perhaps some light renovation is responsible for the large quantity of nails.

Table 6 Functional Analysis of E35N13 Trash Pit

General Functional Type	Specific Functional Type	General Quantity (sherds)	Specific Quantity (sherds)
Foodways		117 (17%)	
	Service		62 (53%)
	Storage		45 (38%)
	Unknown		10 (9%)
Household/Structural		279 (41%)	
	Architectural		248 (89%)
	Lighting		31 (11%)
Natural		14 (2%)	
	Fauna		14 (100%)
Personal		9 (1%)	
	Clothing		5 (6%)

	Medicinal		2 (2%)
	Recreational		2 (2%)
Unknown		265 (39%)	
	Material		265 (100%)

There is a slight stratigraphic variation in the artifact assemblage of this deep feature (Table 7). Disregarding the surface (0cm bpd) and the wall scrapings (0-50 and 0-80 cm bpd) there is a general tendency for the numbers of artifacts to fall with depth to 30cm, rise, and then fall and finally rise at the deepest level. The Architectural, Material, and Storage remains follow this general trend. Faunal, Recreational, and Service remains tend to lie above 40cm and Clothing and especially Lighting remains below 40cm. The excavation notes remark on an ash level between 26-30 cm, roughly correlated with the first low point in the artifact count. Apparently the clothing and lamp chimneys were thrown out first, followed by the majority of the ash, then the food remains, toys, and serving dishes. These were all accompanied by the nails, bottles, and stove byproducts. Nothing in the dates of the artifacts suggests this sequence happened over an extended period of time. Instead, this looks like a deposit that occurred over the course of a limited amount of time, possibly a few days or weeks.

Table 7 Distribution of Artifacts Functional Categories by Excavation Level from E35N13

Exav Level Cm bpd	Total Of Count	Architectural	Clothing	Fauna	Lighting	Material	Medicinal	Recreational	Service	Storage	Unknown
0	24					23			1		
1-10	308	103		3		135		1	38	24	4
11-20	143	82		7		27	1		16	7	3
21-30	35	15		1		10			4	5	
31-40	79	25	1	2	6	37		1	2	3	2
41-45	23	5	1	1	7	9					
46-50	4				2					2	
51-60	24	3	1		10	7				3	
1-50	36	12	2		6	12	1		1	1	1
1-80	8	3				5					

In sum, the glassware, the ceramics, and the doll all fit within the wide range of dates from the mid-19th through the early 20th century. The lack of automatic bottle technology suggests a 19th rather than a 20th century date, though negative evidence of this sort is always problematic. The ceramics and the doll appear more like the end of the century rather than closer to the middle. These dates begin with the last years of the occupation of Othello and Sally Burghardt, when the youngster Du Bois and his brother were at the site. William and Martha Piper and their 3 children were living at the Homesite in the mid-1870s. However, residency at the Homesite in the last decades of

the 19th century cannot be determined from the documents. The next recorded resident is Nelson Piper with an undetermined household for a very brief period in the in the early 1900s. Possibly as early as 1904 and certainly by 1907 the very young and large family of Lena Wooster and Edward M. Wooster have moved onto the Homesite. The toys certainly suggest children. And the late 19th century date of the doll certainly suggest the Wooster family rather than either Othello and Sally Burghardt's, or William and Martha Piper's families. But it is always possible that an as yet unknown family was responsible for this deposit during the 1880s or the 1890s. Whoever was responsible, it is mostly the trash from daily life and some associated light construction. Some light construction must have happened to the House between 1873 and 1928. Du Bois (1928) recalls in "House of the Black Burghardts" a great room with a fireplace. The most likely space on the Vance plans for the House is the easterly room on the first floor; but it has a partition in the plans, marked for removal. Such a partition might be just the thing a family the size of the Woosters would need, and something they might build upon moving into the House in the early 1900s. Pinpointing what event was responsible for this deposit will require finer documentary and material study. This said, our working hypothesis associates the deposit in E35N13 with the beginnings of the Lena and Edward Wooster family residence at the Homesite in the first decade of the 1900s.

E41N13 and E41N13.5

E41N13 was moved off the E40 line to investigate a depression directly behind the house (E40.5N13.2 to E40.5N14.5 to E41.5N14.5 to E41.5N13.2) and a 1984 magnetometer anomaly. A 1983 unit, E40N14, adjacent to these units had been surface collected; no artifacts were collected from the surface of E41N13 and 13.5 in 1983. A photograph of the house (in 1984 the date of the photo was undetermined but has since been dated to 1928 (Appendix L) suggests that this is the area of the privy. Because of a House foundation stone, the pit datum for E41N13 was placed in the northeast corner (E41.5N13.5 Reinke 29), and this was the datum for E41N13.5 as well. As E41N13 yielded numerous artifacts, and since the south half was taken up by a house foundation stone, E41N13.5 was opened to the north to better understand the nature of the remains (Paynter 66). By the time these units were excavated they were producing a noticeable odor (Paynter 69; Ukaegbu 29; Carnahan 33-34).

These units came down on a complex bit of stratigraphy, catching a point where the edge of a pit abuts the house foundations (Appendix I). The house foundation took up the southern half of the more southerly E41N13. A dark artifact bearing horizon (with coal and ash in the matrix) was noted in the northwest corner of the E41N13 beginning at about 30 cms and extending to about 70 cms (Carnahan 25). As E41N13.5 was opened Reinke's notebook (29) commented on the match between the dark artifact-bearing soils in the western half of E41N13 and N13.5. The soil descriptions of the west and north walls of E41N13.5 neglected to delineate soil textures; however the profile sketches capture the distinction between horizontally differentiated darker and lighter soil matrices. The sketch profile and soil descriptions of the western wall describe the soils within the dark artifact-rich deposit. The northern sketch profile captures the east-west distinction between the darker and lighter soils; the associated soil descriptions are of the lighter soils to the east rather than the pit to the west. Within the pit described in the westerly unit a dark brown gravelly silty loam that comprises the A and the Duff is between 0 and 5 cm bpd. It overlies a jumble of soils that have the colors of the dark brown A and the brown, gray and orange brown Hoosic B horizons between 6 and 62 cm.

Notes comment on the rapid transition from a dark to a light soil color and then back to the darker ones, characteristic of digging in pit fill (Carnahan 33; Ukaegbu 28 ,29). The soils described to the east outside the deposit match the more familiar pattern for the Hoosic series: a dark brown Duff/A from 0-5 cms, a brown A from 3 -33 cms, a gray brown A from 34 - 62cms, the distinctive orange brown B from 63 - 70 cms, and the olive gray C from 72 -90cms. The soil profile of the north wall of E41N13.5 shows an undescribed cultural level extending to a depth of c. 80 cm in the western half of the north wall with essentially the aforementioned Hoosic soils in the eastern half.

A note of caution about reading the lighter soils as outside the pit comes from the artifact inventory. The artifacts in E41N13.5 excavated between 41 and 50 cm bpd were separated into darker zone (Id #s 90-116) and lighter zone (#s 117-128). The darker zone had 152 sherds and the lighter 21. The concern is that the lighter is still bearing artifacts at a depth of 50cm bpd. This suggests that the horizontal boundary of the feature has yet to be defined. The bottom is probably around the 80cm depth indicated on the sketch profile.

These two units contained 1,247 sherds; the adjacent E40N14 contained 87 artifacts on the surface (Appendix C and D). The ceramics to this date cannot be refit outside of their units. The artifacts in the subsurface units were generally in shattered form, presenting very few complete vessels or lots suggestive of complete vessels. Alternatively, the surface deposit was comprised of larger sherds that more readily appeared to fall into vessel lots. Though there are comments about heating products in the excavation notes, including coal between 50-60 cm (Carnahan 24, 27), they are less common than in discussions of E35N13. Rather, it was the odor of the pit that received the most frequent commentary. There were a large number of alcohol related glassware sherds, especially including the medicine bottles. The ceramic shreds were of such small pieces that they hardly draw a comment other than that the decorated whitewares were decal and hand painted rather than transfer printed and there were a few of the heavier plain ironstones. Bottle fragments, rather than stonewares, accounted for a large number of the storage vessels. The bone pieces were, with the exception of one sawn long bone piece (E41N13.5 #98), small fragments. Cut, wrought and wire nails, at least 4 hooks, and sherds of linoleum suggest pieces of a structure that ran the full range of the site's inhabitation. Window glass (73 sherds) and chimney glass (174 sherds) were in abundant supply. A piece of chalk (E41N13.5 #182), a shell (E41N13.5 # 148), a plastic button (E41N13 #43), and two beads (E41N13.5 #146,147) were distinctive items. Two small pieces of wire (E41N13.5 #45, #185) and pieces of barrel hoops (E41N13.5 #21, #113,) hint at labor at the site. Though metal fragments were encountered, they were not as frequent as in other units.

For the most part the datable items from these two units suggest an early 20th century date for the deposit. E41N13 has piece of whiteware (#27) with the maker's mark for Maddock & Co. that dates to c. 1906+ (Godden 1964: 406). Also #21 is a finish with seams over the lip, indicative of a semi (1889+) or fully automatic machine blown bottle (1904+)(Jones and Sullivan 1989: 39). Number 68 is a small whole medicine bottle blown in a two-piece vertical body mold with a separate cup bottom mold for the base (45) and a one-part prescription lip applied with a finishing tool. The base together with the finish identify this as having been made in 2-piece vertical body mold, which dates c. 1850 to the mid-1920s (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 28). Number 51 has a 2-part finish applied with a finishing tool, which Jones and Sullivan date to the 1820s until the 1920s (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 43, 79, 87). Number 5 shows the horizontal seam

between the shoulder and body, joined to a vertical shoulder seam characteristic of the Ricketts mold (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 29-30) dating from the 1820s to the 1920s. Number 3 is a shoulder, neck and 2-part finish with seams on the shoulder and neck, the finish applied with a tool; #4 is similar except that it has a 1-part finish (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 87). These both therefore have the wide date ranges of the 1820s to 1920s (43).

E41N13.5 has many sherds of linoleum (#10,47,63,96,97,144,150) which have a tpq of 1908. Number 27 has an Owens scar on the base (1904+) (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 39). Two crown and cork bottle caps (#114) have an 1891 patent but Munsey (1970: 105) notes they became popular with the uniformity and volume possible with the Owens automatic bottle machines after 1904. The hand tooled prescription lip finish on #100 fits within the 1820s-1920s range (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 43).

Most of the dates from these two units are consistent with an early 20th century deposition. This is certainly consistent with the few ceramics, which include the hand and decal decorated whitewares of the late 19th and early 20th centuries along with some of the heavier plain ironstones of the mid-century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987).

The outlier in all of these dates is the pipebowl (#58) with a 5/64ths diameter, a date range of 1710-1750. A single diameter of this size is hardly enough to base a date that contradicts all of the other data. However, that these units produced hand wrought nails suggests the possibility that this area may have some of the earliest material culture from the site. Accordingly, Table 8 presents stratigraphic information on these chronologically sensitive items. The table makes use of arbitrary depths since using the constructed Harris levels would have resulted in virtually all the objects being in the same strat. Inspection suggests that the objects in E41N13 might conceivably be chronologically arranged but the pipebowl in the middle levels overlying 20th century linoleum in E41N13.5 presents the much more jumbled picture of pit fill from which the majority of the evidence comes from the early 20th century. There may be some levels of greater time depth in this area of the site that were impacted in digging and filling the pit feature; then again all of the dateable objects could have an early 20th century time of deposition.

Table 8 TPQs and Date Ranges for E41N13 and E41N13.5

Unit	Id#	Description	Depth bpd	TPQ/Date Range
E41N13				
	3	Tool Finished Bottle	0-10	1820s-1920s
	4	Tool Finished Bottle	0-10	1820s-1920s
	5	Ricketts Mold	0-10	1820s-1920s
	21	Lip Seam Finish	11-20	1889+ or 1904+
	27	Maddock and Co.	11-20	1906+
	51	Tool Finished Bottle	31-40	1820s-1920s
	68	2-Part Vertical Body Mold	51-60	c.1850-mid-1920s
E41N13.5				
	10	Linoleum	11-20	1908+
	47	Linoleum	21-30	1908+
	27	Owens scar	21-30	1904-e. 1950s
	63	Linoleum	31-40	1908+

	58	Pipebowl	31-40	1710-1750
	114	Bottle Caps	41-50	1891+ more likely 1904+
	100	Tool Finished Bottle	41-50	1820s-1920s
	97	Linoleum	41-50	1908+
	96	Linoleum	41-50	1908+
	144	Linoleum	51-60	1908+
	150	Linoleum	61-70	1908+

Table 9 displays the artifact assemblage in functional categories. Household/Structural items are the most frequent, though only somewhat more so than the Foodways remains. The Architectural remains make up the bulk of the Household/Structural category and more than half of these are nail fragments, followed in quantity by window glass and linoleum. Chimney glass makes up the Lighting objects. Alcohol related glass sherds along with unidentifiable bottle sherds are the majority of the Foodways remains. Very little in the way of food preparation was in the pit. Unidentifiable metal sherds make up the third most frequent group. Though it is impossible to be definitive, given the rusted state of the metal, it does not give the appearance of the flat pieces associated with food tins, having more likely the appearance of corroded nodules. This pit appears principally to be a deposit of glass sherds and nails, with a scattering of oddly personal items, like a piece of chalk, some beads and buttons.

Table 9 Functional Analysis of E41N13 and E41N13.5 Trash and Privy Pit 1984

General Functional Type	Specific Functional Type	General Quantity (sherds)	Specific Quantity (sherds)
Foodways		447 (36%)	
	Alcohol		193 (43%)
	Service		59 (13%)
	Storage		188 (42%)
	Unknown		7 (2%)
Household/Structural		496 (40%)	
	Architectural		300 (60%)
	Furnishings		8 (2%)
	Lighting		184 (37%)
Information		1 (.1%)	
	Production		1 (100%)
Natural		17 (1%)	
	Fauna		15 (88%)
	Flora		2 (12%)
Personal		31 (2%)	
	Clothing		3 (10%)
	Decorative		2 (6%)
	Medicinal		13 (42%)
	Recreational		2 (6%)
	Shoes		11 (35%)
Unknown		250 (20%)	

	Historical		1 (.4%)
	Material		249 (99.6%)
Work		5 (.4%)	
	Container		3 (60%)
	Misc		2 (40%)

The adjacent surface collection in E40N14 seems unrelated to the subsurface remains from remains from E41N13 and E41N13.5. There are 87 sherds from E40N14 grouped into functional categories in Table 10. The sherds from the surface are surpisingly in much larger pieces than were found in the pit. A rusted but identifiable paint can, a tin can in similar condition, a safety pin, most of a vase, most of an aqua bottle, and most of a Wildroot Hair Tonic bottle attest to the more complete state of the remains. The date for the bottles seems a bit later. Three of the 4 dateable bottle sherds (# 9, 19, and 26) are finishes with seams over the lips indicative of semi or fully automatic machines with tpqs of 1889 or 1904 respectively (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 38-39). The other, #26, is the shoulder, neck, and 2-part finish of a mold blown bottle finished with a finishing tool having wide date ranges of 1820s to 1920s ((Jones and Sullivan 1989: 26-29). A safety pin, #5, with a tpq of 1857 and a whiteware sherd are compatible with these dates. Foodways objects make up the majority of the items, bottles and tin cans. The emphasis on Work items in Table X.x is deceptive since 34 pieces are to one identifiable paint can. The Household/Structural items are pieces of tar paper and 1 window glass sherd, a very small amount of material for this category. It may prove that some or all of these artifacts should be treated as part of the E41N13-E41N31.5 assemblage, but for the moment, because there were no surface artifacts in either E41N13 or E41N13.5, because of the more complete nature of the E40N14 sherds, because of the slightly later glassware date, and because of the lack of cross fits, it will be treated as representing some separate deposition event, probably related to the destruction of the house and possible later trash deposits (possibly the paint can).

Table 10 Functional Analysis of E40N13 1983

General Functional Type	Specific Functional Type	General Quantity (sherds)	Specific Quantity (sherds)
Foodways		23 (26%)	
	Service		3 (13%)
	Storage		20 (87%)
Household/Structural		11 (13%)	
	Architectural		6 (55%)
	Furnishings		5 (45%)
Personal		7 (8%)	
	Cosmetic		7 (100%)
Unknown		11 (13%)	
	Material		11 (100%)
Work		35(40%)	

	Container		34 (97%)
	Domestic		1 (3%)

E41N13 and E41N13.5 encountered a complex feature that is not fully understood. The evidence of a subsurface pit feature in this location matches well with the 1928 photograph of the House that suggests a privy on the northwest corner of the west el. Finding a pit feature with a dark organic level that produces a noticeable odor supports this interpretation. The pit was not fully encompassed by E41N13 and E41N13.5. Despite the distinction between a dark and light area and the similarity of the light area soils to Hoosic soils, the presence of artifacts in both suggests that the horizontal limits of the pit have not been conclusively established. The vertical limit is also not sharply defined (because of the small size of the excavation units) but seems to be at c. 80cm bpd. The preponderance of glassware (in the Alcohol, Storage, Lighting, and Medicinal categories) over ceramics (Service category) matches ideas about disposing of dangerous items, such as sharp glass, in privies (Blades 1977). The smattering of Personal items also seems appropriate for a privy deposit. If the assemblage is taken as a whole, then the tpqs are consistent with an early 20th century inhabitation, such as that by the Lena and Edward Wooster family (see Documentary Background section below). A significant oddity is the large number of nails and pieces of hardware distributed throughout the deposit. Some aspect of this pit is associated with the destruction of an architectural feature, and given the wrought nails, possibly an early one. Was the house remodeled and the privy moved/rebuilt a number of times? Is the privy being emptied out and reconstructed? Are we seeing only the last refuse deposited into a privy that was used for a longer period of time? The excavation units were too small relative to the size and complexity of the feature to adequately answer these questions. That it was associated with Lena and Edward M. Wooster's ownership and occupation of the site seems most reasonable. Its complete history will require further excavation to better delineate its place in the site's history.

E45N13

This.5x.5m unit tested a 1984 magnetometer anomaly; there were no surface materials or features calling attention to this spot. No units nearby had any surface material collected in 1983. This unit is placed roughly 2-3m north of the house in the backyard.

The soils were characteristic of the Hoosic series in color and texture. The top 13 cm were a very dark brown loam of an A horizon. A brown gravely sandy loam of a second part of the A horizon occurred to a depth of 33 cm. The orange brown loamy gravelly sand of the B extended to the surprising depth of 69 cm. The C horizon, a black gray gravelly clayey silty sand, was in the bottom 10 cm from 70 -80 cm bpd. There are no comments about finding pit edges in the profiles.

A total of 242 sherds (a mere 8%) came from mostly the upper levels of the unit; only small sherds of glass (#42), brick (#43), and some unidentifiable ceramic-like substance (#44) came from below 30cm. The sherds generally were small and battered. The excavation notes commented on the large number of brick pieces in the top 10 cm (#5), with decreasing amounts to the depth of 20 cm (Minot 63; Reinke 36). Among the fingernail sized ceramic sherds there were plain (#14, 35), handpainted (#17), and blue transfer printed (#25) whitewares. Equally small pieces creamware (#34, 41) came from between 11-28 cms. There were virtually no bottles. Cut and wire nails, window glass

and brick made up the bulk of the architectural materials; notably absent were any pieces of post 1880 Portland cement type hard mortar (McKee 1973:69) in association with the brick. The assemblage, and most likely the metal and the brick, were responsible for the magnetometer anomaly.

The brick pieces were spalls with virtually no complete bricks, not very helpful in dating the deposit. The blue transfer printed whitewares, the creamwares, and the lack of undecorated ironstones suggest more of a mid-19th century date than is found in other units. The glass was generally slivers except for two pieces of a bottle base that came from between 0-10 cms. The base (#4 and #6) is from a small (5-6 cm) brown container made with a cup mold. Stippling and manufacturing information (including "PAT. PEND.") appear on the bottom. Jones and Sullivan (1989: 45) give cup molds a general date of post-1850 and associate them with both two-piece vertical molds and machine made bottles. The cut and wire nails are consistent with a mid-19th century date for the assemblage.

The battered and fragmentary condition of this small assemblage precludes a numerical functional analysis.

The artifact assemblage, for the most part, looks like sheet refuse. It is mostly fingernail-sized sherds that do not cross mend. The overwhelming majority of the artifacts come from the A horizon. There is no deposit of heating byproducts and no deposit of wet garbage remains. The exceptions to this generalization are the large number of brick fragments and the bottle base in the very top layers. One approach to this evidence would see it all as part of a single depositional event and relate it to a second half of the 19th century event. An alternative suggests that the bricks and large bottle sherd are a separate and later deposit from most of the glass and ceramics. The small sherds of glass and ceramics might be sheet refuse from the 2nd quarter of the 19th century, the period when the site was owned and occupied by James Freeman and Lucinda Burghardt Freeman. This was churned into the A horizon of a busy backyard. The brick may represent debris from a later period, such as 1928 when Du Bois moved the House's old central chimney to the east side (see Documentary Background below). Further investigation of the backyard area might sort out these depositional events.

E50N13

This .5x.5m unit investigated a low resistivity anomaly detected in 1984. There were no surface collections made on this or adjacent units in 1983. Farm wire (#14) came off the surface. The unit is some 3m north of the cellar hole in what would have been the backyard of the House; it would have been a foot or so north of the porch if the 1928 plans were put into effect (Appendix L).

The cause of an anomaly became apparent immediately upon removing the Duff; the top 16 centimeters were virtually entirely plaster pieces. Hoosic A and B soils appeared below this, though these were also in a disturbed condition (Appendix I). The A soils appeared first: a very dark brown sandy silty loam with gravel from 17-28 cms and a brown silty loam with gravel between 29 and 44 cms. A red brown silty loam with less gravel between 45-53 cms overlay the more familiar B soil, an orange silty sandy loam with gravel that extended to the pit limit at 80 cm. A dark stain interpreted as a root stain appeared throughout the center of the pit in the B horizon. No C horizon soils ever appeared. This seems to be a unit sunk into a normal soil horizon, rather than into a feature. The only caution regarding this interpretation is the presence of the off colored red soil and the depth of the B horizon.

A total of 155 sherds were counted in this unit (Appendix D). This count includes only a small sample of the hundreds of pieces of plaster within the top 16 cms. These 7 plaster sherds (#1) represented the variation in this thick deposit. The plaster was generally thick and in smashed pieces, between 5 – 10 cm along their longest axis. Some of the pieces indicated they were attached to sawn lath; none suggested attachment to split lath. Some pieces with smooth sides displayed a yellowish buff color final coat, others a very pale pink final coat The notebooks (Paynter 72; Reinke 33) record that the upper levels of the first 10 cm had very hard plaster and that the lower levels had a more crumbly sort. Window glass (#3), wire and cut nails (#5, 6) chimney glass (#3), a plastic button (#13), and a very fragmentary piece of bone (#4), were the only other artifacts within the plaster deposit. All the other artifacts came from the A horizon (17-44 cms). The ceramic sherds were generally in small unmatched pieces with one exception. The sherds from the lip and body of about 1/8th to a ¼ of a blue transfer printed whiteware serving vessel (tureen?) (#30) were found in the middle of the A horizon soils between 21 and 30 cms. The motif is an unidentified romantic scene with urns and a balcony on a Mediterranean landscape. The pieces of a paneled and embossed medicine bottle were recovered (#25) from the A horizon and a piece of a shoe eyelet (#27). Aside from the medicine bottle there were only 4 other bottle sherds (#15, 34, 41). The faunal remains (#4,18,29) are few and small; only one piece has a sawn edge (#18). There were two pieces of the very crumbly sort of plaster found in the A horizon (#36).

A plastic button (#13) found among the plaster in the upper levels has a tpq of 1869 (Ziesing 1989: 144), though positive identification of the kind of plastic might lead to a more recent tpq. Earlier 19th century ceramics - the blue transfer printed vessel, a piece of flow blue whiteware (#31), and the decorated whiteware (#35) - all come from the A horizon. Later 19th century undecorated ironstones or hand-painted and decal-decorated whitewares are notably absent. The medicine bottle fragment (#25) produced with a lettered plate mold, also from the A horizon, has neither base nor finish pieces; the best it can be dated is from the last third of the 19th century to the present (Jones and Sullivan 1989:49).

The plaster in the top 16 cms was the most numerous artifact, even though the counts are not incorporated in the functional analysis in Table 11 Functional Analysis of E50N13 1984. Even without these additional pieces, Household/Structural and in particular Architectural, are the dominant categories. For the next most numerous category, Foodways, 18 of the 39 Service sherds are from the one blue transfer print tureen piece; the rest of the Foodways Service and Storage objects are small unmatched sherds. The 11 Medicinal Sherds are from one bottle. The Work related artifact is the farm wire collected from the surface. The button in the upper plaster level, the pieces of the tureen and the medicine bottle from the A horizon constitute the majority of the non-Architectural related objects. There is no mention in the catalog or in the excavation notes of heating by products.

Table 11 Functional Analysis of E50N13 1984

General Functional Type	Specific Functional Type	General Quantity (sherds)	Specific Quantity (sherds)
Foodways		45 (30%)	
	Service		39 (87%)

	Storage		6 (13%)
Household/Structural		82 (53%)	
	Architectural		78 (95%)
	Hardware		1 (1%)
	Lighting		3 (4%)
Natural		5 (3%)	
	Fauna		5 (100%)
Personal		13 (8%)	
	Clothing		2 (15%)
	Medicinal		11 (85%)
Unknown		9 (6%)	
	Material		9 (100%)
Work		1 (1%)	
	Miscellaneous		1 (100%)

The most likely interpretation of this unit involves two depositional events, one involving the plaster level and another involving the lower A horizon. It is notable that the plaster is overwhelmingly from a level that does not have a soil matrix; it seems to sit between the Duff and the A horizon. The date for the deposition of the plaster is probably July of 1928. Letters in the Du Bois Papers indicate that tearing out plaster likely occurred in the July of 1928 during Du Bois's restoration of the cottage. Less clear from these letters is whether new plaster was put in, even though that was Du Bois's plan[5]. The post -1869 plastic button, the wire and cut nails, and window glass finding their way into a level of plaster tear out is not surprising. And this would leave the medicine bottle, the mid-19th century tureen and flow blue pieces, and some of the cut nails and window glass, to have been deposited on a previous open land surface. Moving the deposition of the plaster to the mid-1950s destruction of the house is possible, but unlikely since the 1928 restoration letters do not indicate that plaster was ever reapplied. The deposition of the sheet refuse in the lower A horizon could be any time from the second through the fourth quarter of the 19th century. The lack of more familiar later 19th century ceramics, even as sherds inclines towards the earlier periods. Dating when the

[5] In letters in June of 1928 between Du Bois and his architect, J. McA. Vance, they discuss the matter of plastering the house. Vance asks "Was it your idea to use plaster in the house, or to take the old plaster off and let the beams be exposed. This might be done on the ceilings, but I think the side wall will have to be plastered" (Vance to Du Bois June 7, 1928). On June 12, 1928 Du Bois responds: " I may not get to the matter of plastering this year but I think the side walls should have plaster and the ceilings have the beams exposed, if that will not be unreasonable in cost." Du Bois apparently did not find the cost of tearing out plaster to be prohibitive since shortly thereafter he paid for an African American carpenter to come up from Harlem and consult on restoration work: "My idea is to hurry and get the shingles on the main part of the house and get it cleaned out so that the beams will be exposed" (Du Bois to Vance June 16, 1928). Du Bois asks the carpenter, Wilson, for an estimate for "Taking up all the plaster and the laths and taking up the floors in the main part of the same house. That is, exposing all of the beams, sills, etc……My idea is to have work ….done during July when I am away" (Du Bois to Wilson June 18, 1928). Included in this was a request for an estimate to shingle the roof of the main portion of the house. Although the matter of the plaster does not arise again, by mid-July Du Bois is reporting to Vance that the main part of the house has been shingled (Du Bois to Vance July 18, 1928) and to Davis that Wilson "is already at work" (Du Bois to Davis July 18, 1928). A letter from Davis discussing an estimate from Frank Vegizzi to do the chimney work (Davis to Du Bois July 10, 1928) does not discuss plastering the cottage.

plaster went into the house is an interesting issue. Sawn lath was not popular until after the first quarter of the 19th century (e.g., http://www.heritagecenter.com/Museum/Exhibits/Belle%20Grove/atticdor.htm); its presence in the house in 1928 suggests some remodeling of the house after it was built in either the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

In sum, the families of James and Lucinda Freeman Burghardt, or Othello and Sally Burghardt, are the most likely people responsible for the sheet refuse in the backyard. Du Bois, or more specifically the Harlem carpenter, Wilson, was responsible for the plaster deposit in the upper level of this unit.

Summary of N13 Line Results

The N13 line was picked because it was behind the house. For this rather arbitrary reason it received geophysical survey and 5 features were discovered along it. One, E30N13, was a depression with visible trash. Two others, E35N13 and E41N13 and E13.5, were visible depressions lacking immediate surface materials (though E41N13 and 13.5 had a nearby surface collection that in retrospect seem to have had little to do with the subsurface remains). Two, E45N13 and E50N13, had no surface clues and were discovered solely because of a magnetometer and resistivity anomaly, respectively.

Two units, E45N13 and E50N13, are two-deposition events. The upper deposition in both cases is building debris: brick in the case of E45N13 and plaster in the case of E50N13. These are most likely the result of Du Bois's 1928 directions to have an old central chimney replaced by a new side chimney and the plaster torn out of the house. They overlie the sheet refuse found in a busy backyard. Though the material dates are not definitive, the ceramic and glass assemblages give more of an impression the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the 19th century, the remains from the households of James and Lucinda Burghardt Freeman and then of Othello and Sally Freeman. E41N13 and E41N13.5 encountered part of a complex pit feature, a likely privy/trash pit deposit. Again though the dates are not definitive, this assemblage in the pit gives the impression of an early 20th century date of deposit, the period when Lena and Edward M. Wooster owned and occupied the site. The complexity of the unit, however, leaves open the possibility of a much longer date range for the pit, rather than for this particular artifact assemblage, possibly based on the hand wrought nails back to the early 19th century. E35N13 is a trash pit likely to include the cleanout and remodeling of a portion of the house. The artifacts look much more like objects from daily life in the late 19th into the very early 20th century. For much of this period we have no clear indication of the Homesite residents. But by the early 20th century Lena and Edward M. Wooster and their large, young family are the Homesite residents. They are the residents hypothesized to be responsible for this unit, but the possibility of people from the 1880s or 1890s should not be forgotten. This unit should continue to raise this question (see the discussion of Homesite residents in the discussion of Documentary Background). E30N13 is a dense second quarter 20th century deposit of household trash. This is the period of Du Bois's ownership of the property, but there are few documentary indications that he was at the property and creating this kind of household trash. It is more likely a deposit associated with a neighbor rather than any of the Burghardts.

These interesting deposits have the potential of encompassing virtually the entire historical use of the site. In some instances, such as the 20th century trash pit (E30N13), there are no pressing questions that need further study. The late 19th and very early 20th century trash pit with light construction debris (E35N13) presents an interesting

assemblage from daily life and further investigation could shed more light on the lives of the Lena and Edward M. Wooster family or the as yet unidentified late 19th century Homesite residents. The two units behind the house with construction debris in the upper level and sheet refuse below (E45N13 and E50N13) suggest a research design aimed at uncovering evidence from the backyard regarding daily activities. As this backyard sheet refuse presents the clearest evidence for the early periods of use of the site a research design for investigating the backyard is warranted. E41N13 and E41N13.5 require further study. They appear to have uncovered a privy pit feature, but its bounds have not been delineated. The assemblage has some of the potentially oldest artifacts (with the wrought nails) and some of the most recent (with the semi- and fully automatic bottle finishes). All of this confusion may be due to digging out privy remains over the use of the House and/or remodeling of the House during the 19th century, a topic lacking any documentation. What is clear is that the 2 .5x.5m units opened enough to identify an interesting feature, but not enough to gain an understanding of it. This locus calls out for additional testing.

4. Resurvey and evaluation of the hypothetical barn area (E25N18, E25N22 and N22.5, E25N28, E25N32.5).

The E15, E20, and E 25 lines were resurveyed between N13 and N32 (except to N42 for E25) with resistivity and between N13 and N42 (except to N32 for E15) with magnetometer. Unfortunately, these surveys were not completed until the end of the field season, and so their results played no role in the placement of the pits investigating the Barn area. Instead, the test units were placed based on surface features that were suggestive of a sill and a barn crawl space. They were also spread systematically at about every 5 m on the E25 line. The E25 line ran through the middle of the hypothetical barn area. These units were E25N18, E25N22 and N22.5, E25N28, and E25N32.5. Additional units on the E30 line (E29.5N23 and E30N33) were on the eastern edge of the barn area and served to test ideas about the Barn and about the Central area anomalies.

The E30 units were discussed above in the section on the Central area. The soil profiles are largely undisturbed Hoosic soils (Appendix I). The unit of some interest was E29.5N23 which had a small but diverse assemblage (30 sherds) of things from every aspect of daily life including creamware and pearlware sherds (relatively early ceramics for this site), a canning jar sherd, pieces of a tumbler, unidentifiable bottle and glass sherds, marine shell, shoe pieces, a copper alloy nail, a piece of coal, and metal fragments (Appendix D).

E25N18

The soils displayed a fairly typical Hoosic profile in this .5x.5m unit. The top 3cm were Duff. An A horizon (without a plow zone) of dark brown sandy loam with gravel extended between 4 and 25 cms. An orange brown gravely loam was the B horizon between 26 and 60 cms. The C horizon began at 61 cms, as a gray and orange gravely loam that became grayer to the bottom of the pit at 65cms. The orange brown B extending a bit deeper than the typical pedon is the only aspect out of the ordinary. Prominently absent was any indication of any feature that might be associated with a barn.

No artifacts were found on the surface of this unit in 1983, though a single sherd was found on the surface of each of two adjacent units, E24N17 and E24N18. E24N17 #6 is part of the base and body of a small medicine bottle with a separate base seam,

suggestive of a post 1850 date (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 45). E24N18 #7 is a finish, neck and partial shoulder sherd of a bottle with seam marks of a two-piece vertical body mold with a two-piece finish applied with a finishing tool. It is from a different vessel than the sherd from E24N17. Jones and Sullivan (1985:43) give a date of 1820s-1920s for finishing tools. Though these dates are compatible with the few dates from E25N18, they do not crossmend.

There were 32 sherds from E25N18, the vast majority if not all coming from the top 25 cms of the A horizon. This small assemblage has fairly large, but incomplete glass objects, some faunal fragments, and a few wire and cut nails. Aside from less than a quarter of a poorly formed hand-made brick fragment (#7) of modern dimensions (McKee 1973) there are no ceramics. The only dateable item is the finish of a jar with a continuous thread (#17). This sherd has no lip seams. The lip itself shows no evidence of grinding, suggesting that it was made by pressing or more likely with semi or fully automatic machine, with dates of post 1893 or 1904 date (Jones and Sullivan 1989:39).

E25N18 seems to have encountered late 19th or early 20th century refuse of an ambiguous character in a largely undisturbed context. Nothing directly speaks of a barn. The lack of ceramic serving vessels, personal items, and heating byproducts does not look like complex daily household refuse. It might be an episode of simple trash disposal or as it was initially interpreted, the contents of a barn used for storage. Regardless, it seems to be associated with the unknown residents of the late 19th century or the Woosters of the early 20th century.

E25N22 and E25N22.5

These units were placed on the north side of a surface feature that has become known as the Hump. This rise figures in speculations about the barn as either a buried sill or as a soil foundation for the sill. The area of these units were the location of a low magnetometer reading and high resistivity values in 1984.

No feature, like a clearly demarcated sill stain or stone foundations, were evident in these 2 units (Appendix I). E25N22 was initially opened as a .5x.5m unit.
The generally Hoosic series soils seemed out of the ordinary. The east wall of E25N22 had an exceptionally deep A horizon of 60 cms of a dark brown sandy, silty loam. At the bottom of this extraordinarily deep A horizon there was a lens of orange gray sand between 61-70cms that bore some resemblance to the Hoosic B horizon. The lowermost horizon looked like a typical Hoosic C horizon, a dark gray gravely loamy sand, except that it contained a layer of pebble-like objects (1.5x2cms) that were compact, though easily broken. These formed a lens at about 73cms bpd. They were black, sometimes with a white outer layer. Under a microscope they are comprised of very small mineral grains (e.g., quartz) embedded in a black, clayey or very fine organic matrix. They have never been satisfactorily identified, the field notes vary between calling them animal feces and geological features. (Under a microscope there are no visible hairs or seed fragments such as might be found in feces.) An example was curated as #10.

The unit was expanded to the north (E25N22.5) to catch the northern edge of the Hump. Again, no foundation feature was identified. Here the A horizon was dark brown and extended between a more familiar 0-31cms. A very shallow and blotchy orange brown B horizon extended between 32-39 cms which became more uniformly orange brown between 40-59 cms (Hyde 27). This is rather deep for the orange B horizon. The gray C horizon was seen between 60 and 80 cms, with the black objects appearing at about 64cm (Hyde 27; Perry 55).

We have no satisfactory explanation for this stratigraphy. It might be normal variation in Hoosic soils. It might be evidence of the boundary with the Halsey soils. And, given that the 2003 unit in the Hump discovered a pit below fill, it might be inside a pit feature. As part of the Hump, this area certainly deserves more attention in the future.

A few surface items were found in 1983 in E25N22 and the three adjacent units of E24N21, E24N22, and E24N23 (Appendix C). E24N21 had one object, an unidentifiable jar body sherd (#8). E24N22 had pieces of an aqua (#12) and a clear (#13) canning jar. These aqua pieces might cross mend with aqua canning jar sherds from 1984 E25N22 #3 on the surface and #10 between 30-40 cms, and E25N22.5 #2 between 1-10cm bpd. E25N22 in 1983 had 3 glass sherds (#3,4,5) one of which (#4) is an unfitable aqua sherd, 11 pieces of unidentifiable redware (#2), whiteware sherds (#1, 6), and a piece of unidentifiable metal (#7) made for an undateable and non-descript collection. The decorated whitewares (#6) cross mended with sherds from Midden A (E12N22 #22), suggesting an involvement with moving buildings to the back of the site in 1954. If the aqua sherds are part of the same canning jar, then possibly the A horizon of 1984 E25N22 and E25N22.5 may also be involved in the moving of the houses; but given the condition of the objects, this is a very tenuous proposition.

E25N22 and E25N22.5 produced 129 sherds (Appendix D). They are very small sherds. The exception is the aqua continuous thread (non-ground lip) canning jar pieces (E25N22.5#) which Jones and Sullivan (1985:34-35) date to post-1860. The ceramics are not reliably cross mended and have no reliably identified functions. The whiteware sherds (E25N22 #8, 12 and E25N22.5 #7) are all out of the deep A horizon, giving it a post-1830 date. The unglazed redware sherds (E25N22 #5, 6, E25N22.5#1, 5) are in the A horizon between 1-20 cms and in the C horizon (E25N22.5#12).

In sum, these two units encountered an as yet unexplained disturbed feature. The subsurface objects from the 1984 units look like sheet refuse, except that most of the artifacts are spread throughout the very deep A and B horizons. In E25N22.5 even the C horizon (70-80 cm bpd) has unidentifiable metal (#11) and unglazed redware (#12) that might cross mend with ceramics in the top 10 cms (#1). If one follows the tenuous linkage of the aqua canning jar and the whiteware sherds developed above, this disturbance may be linked to the creation of Midden A, when the remains of the barn/part of the house were moved to the back of the site in the 1950s. Alternatively, given the pit features from 2003 in the Hump feature, the disturbance might be an earlier pit associated with activities that created the Hump. All the disturbance at the time held out the possibility that these were barn-related remains. However, in retrospect, the clearest observation is that nothing that looks like the foundation for a barn emerged from the investigations of E25N22 and E25N22.5.

E25N28

This .5x.5m unit was dug as part of the strategy of systematically investigating the barn area. It is in a slight depression to the north of the Hump surface feature, possibly a crawl space under a barn. In the 1980s and 1990s it played a role in interpreting this as the area of a possible feature. No geophysical anomalies from 1983 called attention to this location. The 1984 magnetometer readings are similar to other readings on the E 25 line. The 1984 resistivity readings are similar to the majority of readings on this line. There were no surface objects recovered in 1983 from this or adjacent units. All the same it is worth noting that the eastern edge of Midden A lies about 1m to the west and

the closest unit had a small scatter of objects, none of which cross mended with E25N28 remains.

The stratigraphy is generally that of the Hoosic series, though the notes are a bit perplexing. Paynter's notebook (75) records no Plow Zone, a fairly expectable Hoosic A1 and A2 (dark brown gravely clayey silty loam 0-6 and 6-27 cm bpd) overlying a level of the blackened objects (27-29 cm bpd) overlying a C horizon of gray sand and gravel lenses. Lacking from this profile is the orange/yellowish browns of the B horizon encountered elsewhere on the site. The Varc recording form and Quezada's notebook (39) describe a typical A in the top 12 cm (brown sandy clayey loam), overlying a brown orange sandy clayey loam (with notes about only a little of the orange and the presence of the small pebbles), overlying a possible buried A between 30-40 cm bpd (brown gray very sandy loam) overlying a C (black gray very sandy gravely loam) between 40-50 cm overlying the water table.

Twenty-one sherds were recovered from the A and the B horizons (Appendix D). Eight were from one proprietary medicine bottle (#1) with an Owen's scar on its base (1904+) (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 39). Four other sherds (#10) were pieces of the blackened objects discussed above. A clock gear (#5) came off the surface. The remaining objects, (including the whiteware sherds) were fairly small fragments. This small collection seems to be sheet refuse post-dating the beginning of the 20th century. This would associate it with the families of Edward and Lena Wooster, with neighbors working this as a field, or less likely with Du Bois.

In retrospect, the interpretation of a buried A seems unlikely; the soil description approximates one of the versions of a B that can occur in the Hoosic series (dark brown gravely sandy loam). The lack of a strong orange color may be simply due to natural variation. All the same, at the time, looking for evidence of a barn feature, the blackened objects and the somewhat atypical soil profile held out the possibility of this being part of a barnyard or the surface beneath a barn floor. The very light scattering of objects seemed consistent with this. What is clear is that no buried foundation features were encountered.

E25N32.5

This .5x.5m unit was the northernmost unit in the line systematically investigating the hypothetical barn area. Neither this nor any adjacent units were surface collected in 1983. No 1983 or 1984 geophysical anomalies called attention to this location. No vessel cross mends were identified.

The stratigraphy is basically that of the Hoosic series with a shallow duff (0-2 cms) overlying a plow zone A (brown stily loam at 3-20 cms), a shallow B (yellow brown very fine sandy silty loam), and two variations of the C horizon (gray gravely clayey silty loam and dark gray very gravely sandy loam) at a somewhat shallow depth (28-48 cms and 49-60 cms, respectively). The blackened objects were encountered between 28-60 cms. The bottom of the unit had wet soils.

Only 3 objects are represented in the 6 sherds that came from the plow zone. Four sherds were part of a pressed clear glass tumbler (#1) that Jones and Sullivan (1985:34-35) suggests dates any time after the late 1820s until today. A dish-shaped four hole plastic button (#2) has a tpq of 1869 (Ziesing 1989: 144), though positive identification of the kind of plastic might lead to a more recent tpq. A brick fragment also came from this unit.

Again, nothing that looked like the foundations for a barn were found. In fact, quite the opposite. This unit encountered part of a plowed field where late 19th to 20th century trash had been deposited and mixed in the plow zone.

Summary of the Barn Area Results

Overall the systematic investigation of the hypothetical barn area encountered some tantalizing material and confusing stratigraphy, but none that definitively established or refuted this as the location of the barn. In addition to these units dug along the E25 line, two units on the E30 line (E29.5N23 and E30 N33) were on the eastern edge of the hypothetical barn area. Neither the E25 or E30 line units encountered buried foundations or likely sill features. The two units a bit out of the ordinary, E29.5N23 and E25N22 - E25N22.5, were associated with the Hump surface feature. However, they looked different from one another. E29.5N23 had relatively large sherds from a wide range of functions in the upper levels of a relatively undisturbed soil profile. E25N22 and N22.5 had small sherds from a narrower range of functions scattered throughout 60 cms of deposit of a disturbed looking Hoosic soil profile. This variation was enough in 1980s and 1990s analyses to keep open the possibility that these were units from a barnyard. After conducting the 2003 investigations what is more impressive about the entire collection of units is the lack of evidence for a barn and the odd nature of units on the Hump. More will be made of this below.

5. Resurvey and evaluation of the E50 and E55 lines (E50N22.5, E55N23).

Resistivity resurvey of the E50 and E55 lines in 1984 detected some anomalies that directed further investigation to these units. High resistivity values were encountered in the area of E50N22.5 and high values were also encountered in the area of E55N23. Being some 30' directly north of the house, these units were in possible locations of outbuildings. The surface of neither these nor any of the adjacent units was collected in 1983.

The stratigraphy for both units was the typical Hoosic series with a plow zone (Appendix I). E50N22.5 had 11 cms of duff overlying a brown gray loam plow zone between 12 and 26 cms. A dark orange sandy gravely loam B horizon overlay a black gray sandy gravel C. E55N23 had a shallow 1 cm duff of brown silty loam and a dark brown silty loam plow zone between 2 and 23 cms. A thin (24-26 cms) lens of orange brown gravely sandy loam that is one version of the Hoosic B was intermixed with the more olive and orange brown gravely sandy loam of another version of the B between 27 and 50 cms. A note indicates that the soil was more C-like at about 50 cms.

E50N22.5 had 13 sherds (Appendix D), all in the plow zone: 5 unidentifiable pieces of brick spall (#1), 3 cut nails (#3), 3 pieces of unidentifiable metal, a whiteware sherd, and a piece of window glass. E55N23 had 1 wire nail fragment. These mostly architectural debris sherds in the plow zone might be indicative of the remains of some structure, possibly a fence or small building. They might also be refuse thrown on a plowed field. With no soil features it is hard to make the case for such a structure.

In sum, these units are most likely testing parts of a plowed field with associated debris. Possibly they are encountering remains of a fence associated with the field, but no posts were observed. The cause of the resistivity anomalies is unexplained.

6. Magnetometer anomalies on the E15 transect near Midden A

Time did not permit investigation of the magnetometer anomalies on E15 transect. The density of sheet refuse from Midden A was assumed to be the explanation for the anomaly.

1984 Field Work Conclusions

The six questions investigated in 1984 provided some insight into the use of the landscape. 1) No evidence of foundations for outbuildings emerged in the central area of the site where overlapping geophysical anomalies had been observed in the 1983 data. In fact the clearest cultural evidence that emerged from this area was for a plow zone and the not surprising small amounts of trash. No explanation exists for the 1983 anomalies.

2)The unit dug just south of Midden B to investigate magnetometer anomalies was nearly sterile and provided no information on the structure of Midden B. The magnetometry anomalies in this area were no doubt due to the metal objects in Midden B.

3) If these previous questions had somewhat unexciting if informative answers the units investigating features and anomalies on the E13 line provided more insight into the history of the site. A series of pits were found along the E13 line. E30N13 is a second quarter 20th century trash pit that post-dates the period of Du Bois's most intensive renovation work; it is probably the result of a neighbor disposing of trash. E35N13 is a deposit of a range of everyday objects, including personal objects, architectural remains, and heating byproducts. It may be simply a daily trash deposit, but the architectural remains are more suggestive of trash and house renovation remains. Its late 19th to early 20th century date is consistent with the occupation of the Edward M. and Lena Wooster family, or of as yet unidentified Homesite residents in the 1880 and 1890s. Renovations associated with the Lena and Edward M. Wooster family moving into the House in the early 1900s with a young and large family would be quite understandable. E41N13 and N13.5 captured part of a complex pit feature, part of a privy/trash pit. Some of the trash dates the pit to the early 20th century when the family of youngsters of Lena and Edward M. Wooster resided at the site, and it certainly has evidence of their inhabitation. But the amount of architectural material, some of it older, suggests that this is more than single-episode feature. Rather, it may be associated with cleaning out and/or resituating the privy, and possibly with more significant modifications to the house. More than any other pit, this deserves further attention. E45N13 is another multi-episode deposit. The upper level is a discrete deposit of brick fragments; the lower is sheet refuse with some of the earliest material culture yet uncovered. The bricks are most likely related to Du Bois's 1928 tearing down of the old chimney whereas the sheet refuse could include backyard deposits from the post-1820 occupation by James and Lucinda Burghardt Freeman. E50N13 looks structurally similar to E45N13, with a discrete upper level of architectural tear-out debris (in this case the interior plaster) and a lower level of second quarter and later backyard debris. This would associate the backyards with debris from James and Lucinda Burghardt Freeman's or Othello and Sally Lampan Burghardt's households. The entire series of pits, along with offering suggestions about the development of the site, provide insight into every period of its occupation, (except for possibly the very earliest as discussed in the Chapter on Documentary Background below).

4) The hypothetical barn area (studied with a somewhat systematic series of pits c. 5 m apart on the E25 and E30 lines and also sensitive to surface features hypothetically

associated with a barn) remained a puzzle. None of the 6 units produced clear evidence of a foundation or footing. However, at least two of the units produced artifacts suggestive of intensive use of the area, and many produced enigmatic blackened objects that might have an organic component. Given our understanding of the property lines until quite recently, the evidence against a barn was not enough to defeat the surface and Midden A evidence for one, and our expectation that a farm family working 5 acres would reasonably have one. Instead it was expected that evidence for footings would turn up with a better and more thorough search of this area.

5) The units investigating the resistivity anomalies identified in the resurvey of the E50 and E55 lines turned up no ready explanation for them. The very small collection of architectural related objects might be associated with an outbuilding or a fence, but no features appeared in the Hoosic soils with a plow zone. The evidence spoke most strongly for this being an area of plowed field with scattered refuse.

6) Time did not allow for investigation of the magnetometer anomaly on the E15 line, but since it was located in the Middle of artifact rich Midden A, we supposed that readily observable objects and those likely to exist below the surface explained the magnetometer readings.

LAB AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Laboratory analysis has focused on analyzing the phosphate content in the soil samples, studying the geophysical survey results, producing a contour map of the site, collecting and analyzing documents about the site, and analyzing the artifact assemblages.

Geophysical and Phosphate Studies

The results of the phosphate and geophysical studies were produced shortly after the field seasons Richard Gumaer spearheaded statistical and mapping studies of the geophysical survey results from 1893 and 1984, which were presented with co-authors Robert Paynter, Robert del Gizi and David Weston at professional meetings (Gumaer, et al. 1984a; Gumaer, et al. 1984b; Gumaer, et al. 1984c) in the early 1980s. There were still unanswered questions concering these results that led us to conduct follow up studies in 2003, reported in Appendix A by Elizabeth Norris. As reported above, the phosphates gave a sense of intense land use nearest the N13 line, certainly exteneding no further north than the feature known as the Hump.

Contour Map

Craig Easton produced the first contour map of the site based on 1983 and 1984 information, using the contour features in SYMAP. It appears herein as

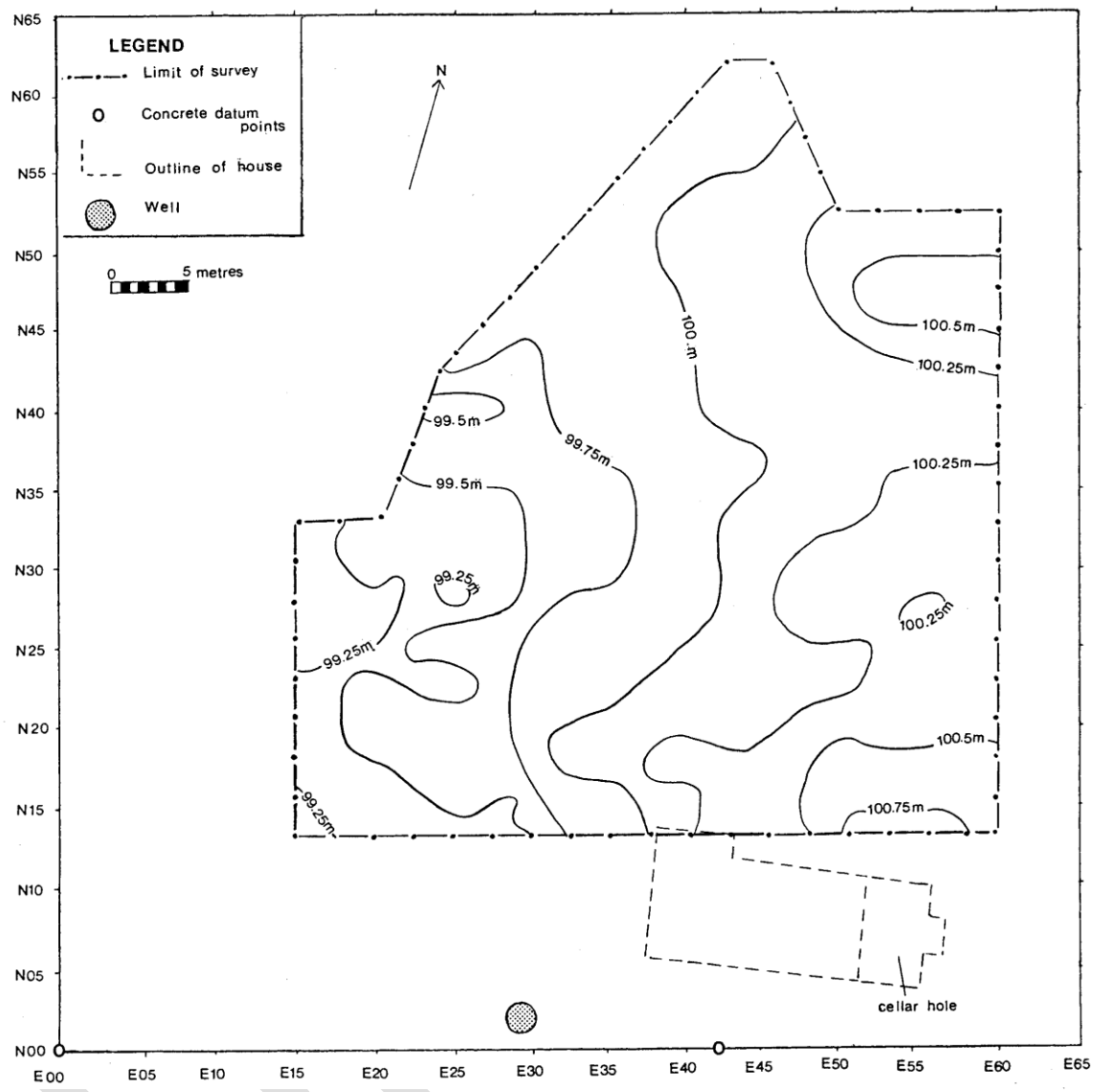

Figure 3. Brad Comeau and Matt Garber did follow-up studies using contour and plan information collected in 2003, and their studies will be discussed below.

Documentary Studies

The study of primary documents began in the summers of 1983 and 1984 with information from the Great Barrington Town Hall and from Du Bois's writings. One of the first results of these studies was a genealogy of the Black Burghardts and a study of African American occupations in Great Barrington, presented as three posters discussing the site displayed in the State House during Black History Month in 19884 and at Fisk University in 1985 (Pomerantz 1984). Nancy Muller took on the problem of detailing the Burghardt geneaology and studying the land ownership practices of members of the Burghardt family as a dissertation topic (2001) which is more fully discussed below.

Midden Assemblage Studies

One of the most time consuming studies was the analysis of the 12,000 sherds from the 1983 surface middens. Students began in the fall of 1983 spring of 1984 to wash, label, identify, and enter information into computer coding and cataloging programs. A coding system was developed for the 1983 and 1984 field schools that was converted to the ARDVARC[6] system in the 1990s. In the early 2000s all of these data files were converted to the ACCESS database system (FS203newer.mdb).

In the late 1980s and early 1990s Paynter, Ruth Mathis, and Nancy Muller created vessel lots for the ceramics. A major goal was to assess whether there were ceramic refits between Middens A and B and to group the ceramics into functional categories. These vessel lots were checked and entered into the ACCESS database by William Burns and Tess Ostrowski; these vessel lots can be electronically queried to identify the provenience of refit sherds[7]. To date, only two vessels have pieces that cross mend between the middens: Vessel #6, a gray buff bodied slat glazed jug with incised blue floral design, and Vessel #184, a whiteware flatware with a small sized floal decal design. Even though more attention could be given to vessel lot construction, this is a remarkably small number of cross mends out of some to 209 vessel lots and some 900 sherds that have been studied. Whatever process was responsible for the middens it was not smearing remains between them.

Karen Archey began a study of the ceramic makers' marks in 1987 that was extended by Paynter, Nancy Muller, and Ruth Mathis in 1989, and by William Burns and Tess Ostrowski in 2004. These ceramic makers' marks have been crucial for identifying date ranges for the middens. Figure 20,

Figure 21, and Table 12 display the date ranges for the ceramic maker's marks from Middens A and B collected in 1983. The makers' marks are identified by the sherd that contains most of the mark, even though in some instances, additional sherds have been mended with the marked sherd. Note that 1950 was taken to be the present for the ceramics studies.

[6] ARDVARC was developed by Mulholland and used by University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services.

[7] Though quite complete, especially for the 1983 ceramics, more study of the small sherds from 1984 and especially 2003 is warranted.

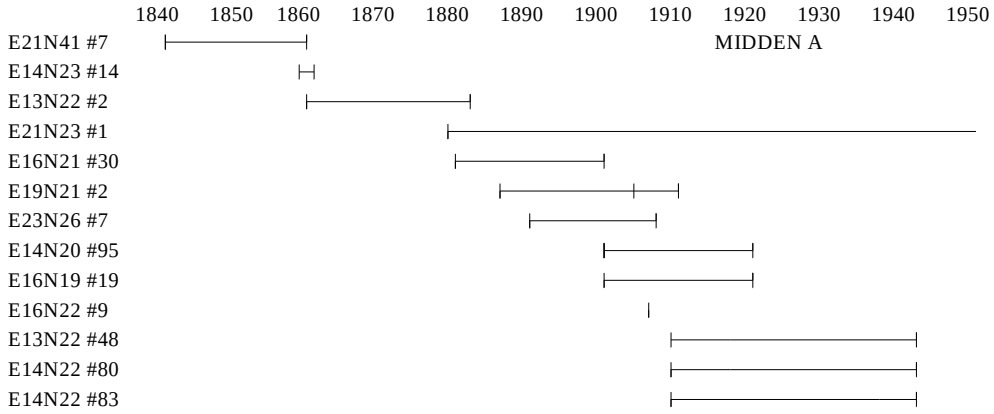

Figure 20 Ceramic Maker's Marks Date Ranges for Midden A 1983

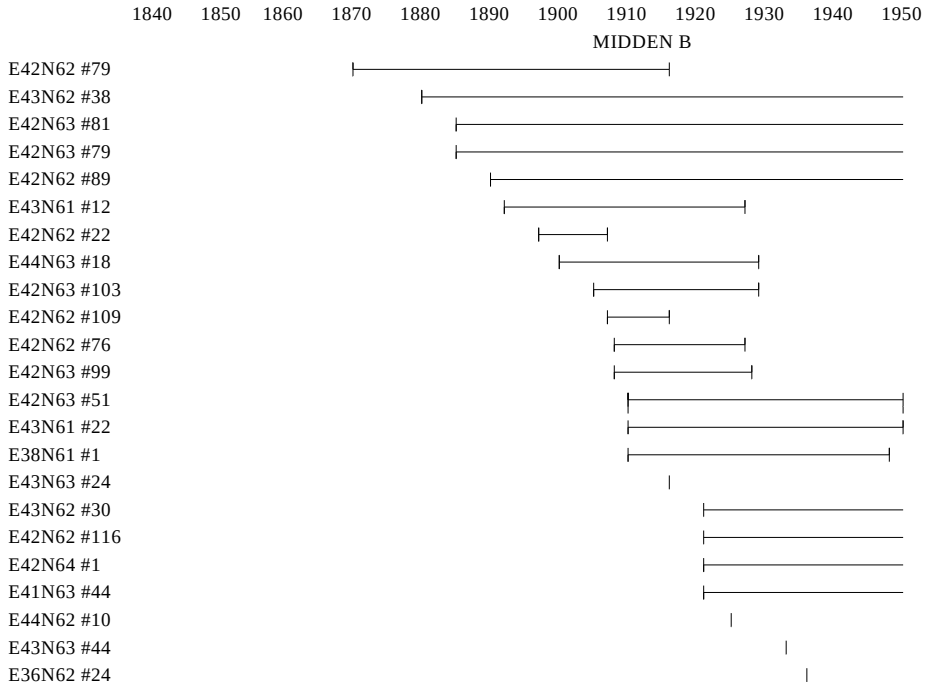

Figure 21 Ceramic Maker's Marks for Midden B 1983 and 1984

Table 12 Ceramic Maker's Marks for Middens A and B 1983 and 1984

Sherd	Dates	Midden	Comments
E13N22 #2	1860-1882	A	Anthony Shaw Burlsem (Godden 1964: 571)
E13N22 #48	1909-1942	A	Trenle China Co. (Gates and Omerod 1982: 295)
E14N20 #95	1900-c. 1920	A	Knowles Taylor and Knowles (Gates and Ormerod 1982: 125)
E14N22 #83	1909-1942	A	Trenle China Co. (Gates and Omerod 1982: 295)
E14N22 #83	1909-1942	A	Trenle China Co. (Gates and Omerod 1982:295)
E14N23 #14	1859-1861	A	Fort Edward (Lehner 1988: 151)
E16N19 #19	1900-c. 1920	A	Knowles Taylor and Knowles (Gates and Ormerod 1982: 125)
E16N21 #30	1880-1900	A	Edwards, England (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 118)
E16N22 #9	1906+	A	Maddock and Co. (Godden 1964: 406)
E19N21 #2	1886-1910	A	Greenwood Pottery (Lehner 1988: 180)
E21N23 #1	1879-1962	A	Willets Manufacturing (Kovel and Kovel (1986: 152)
E21N41 #7	1841-1860	A	Wedgewood (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 59)
E23N26 #7	1890-1907	A	Knowles Taylor Knowles (Gates and Omerod 1982: 119)
E36N62 #24	1936	B	Homer Laughlin L 36 N6 (Gates and Ormerod 1982: 129)
E38N61 #1	1910-1948	B	Edge of Edwin M. Knowles (Gates and Omerod 1982: 100)
E41N63 #44	1921+	B	Made in Japan (Stitt 1974: 176)
E42N63 #72	1897-1905	B	Homer Laughlin (DeBolt 1994: 77)
E42N62 #76	1908-1927	B	Anchor Pottery Trenton (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 4)
E42N62 #79	1870-1916	B	Clemenston Brothers (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 69)
E42N62 #89	1891+	B	Bridgewood and Son (Godden 1964: 102)
E42N62 #109	1907-1916	B	Blue Buffalo (Lehner 1988: 63-65)
E42N62 #116	1921+	B	Made in Japan (Stitt 1974: 176)
E42N63 #51	1910-1950	B	Crossed Flowers and Japan (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 74)

E42N63 #79	1885+	B	Made in Germany (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 229)
E42N63 #81	1885+	B	Made in Germany (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 229)
E42N63 #99	1908-1928	B	Homer Laughlin Hudson Line (Gates and Ormerod 1982: 134)
E42N63 #103	1905-1929	B	K T+K (Gates and Ormerod 1982: 1905-1929)
E42N64 #1	1921+	B	Made in Japan (Stitt 1974: 176)
E43N61 #12	1892-1927	B	(Gates and Ormerod 1982: 185)
E43N61 #22	1910-1950	B	Wreath and fragment of Japan (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 74)
E43N63 #24	1916	B	Buffalo Pottery 916 (Kovel and Kovel: 7)
E43N62 #30	1921+	B	Made in Japan (Stitt 1974: 176)
E43N62 #38	1880+	B	England (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 229)
E43N63 #44	1933	B	Edwin M Knowles (Debolt 1994: 68)
E44N62 #10	c. 1925	B	K T + K (Gates and Ormerod 1982: 126)
E44N63 #18	1900-1929	B	Style of H on Homer Laughlin (DeBolt 1994: 78)

Jesse Prunier (1983) did an initial assessment of some of the glassware, (working with information from (Toulouse 1972), and Patrick Carnahan (1984) did an initial analysis of the functional use of the glassware from the middens. Susan Hautaniemi did a more in-depth study of the glassware finding more dates (1989) and considering the functional and ideological dimensions of the glass assemblage from the middens (1994). Figure 22 and Figure 23 are graphs of the date ranges from Hautaniemi (1989)

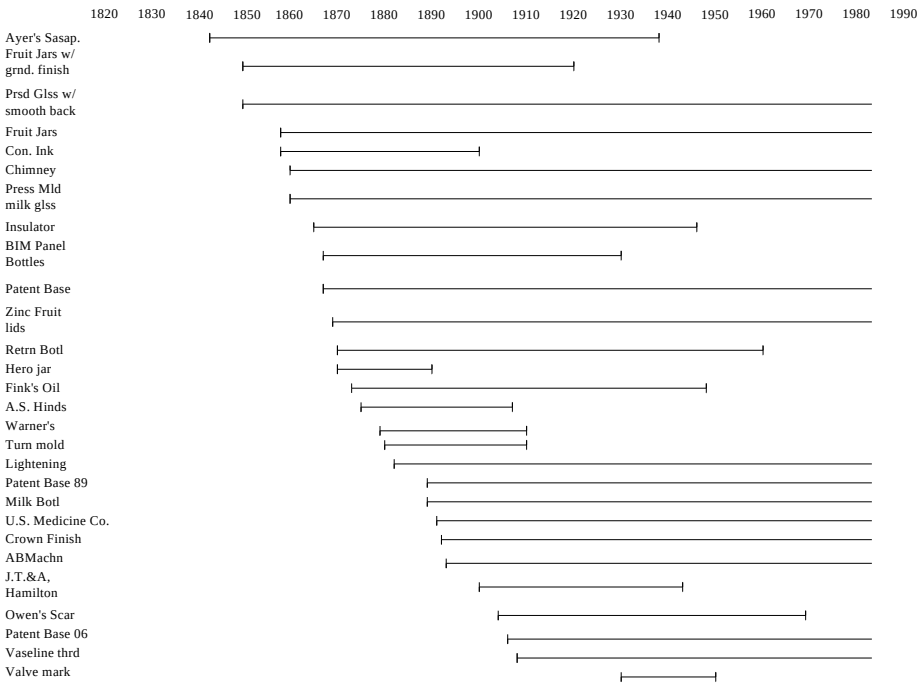

Figure 22 Glassware Date Ranges for Midden A 1983

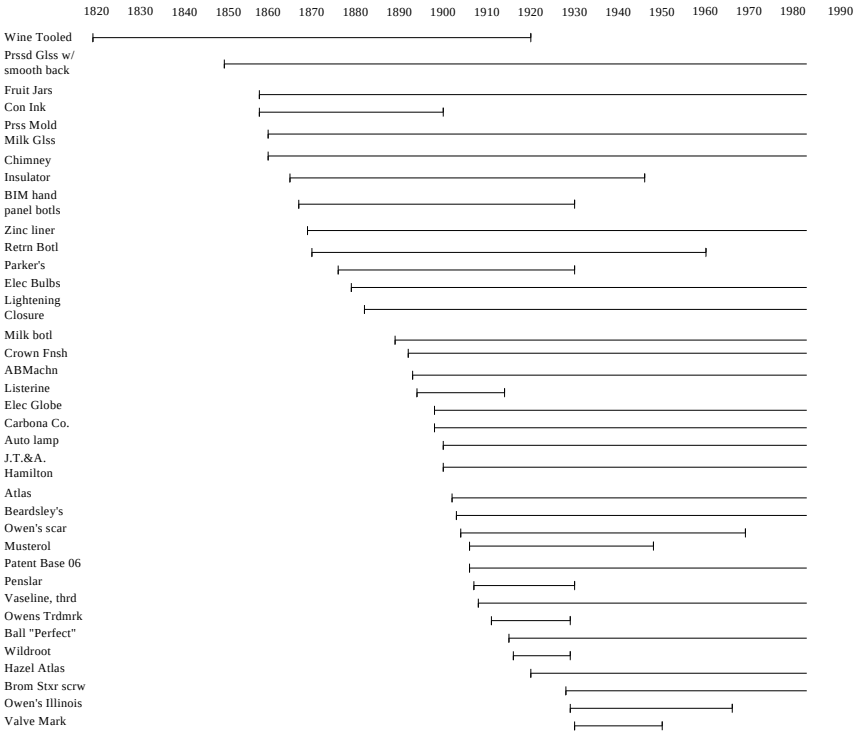

Figure 23 Glassware Date Ranges for Midden B 1983

for Midden A and Midden B respectively. Table 13, also from Hautaniemi (1989), provides additional information on these date ranges. At least one, and in some instances, many sherds make up each of the glass types. The cut-off date for the present was 1983 for the glass analysis.

Table 13 Glassware Date Ranges for Midden A and B 1983

Glass Type	Dates	Midden	Comments
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	1843-1938	A	(Fike 1987: 94, 214)
Fruit Jars w/ ground finish	1850-1920	A	(Jones and Sullivan 1989: 42)
Pressed Glass w/ smooth Background	1850-1983	A	(Lorrain 1968: 39)
Fruit Jars non-specific	1858-1983	A	(Lorrain 1968: 44)
Conical ink bottles	1858-1900	A	(Munsey 1970: 120)
Kerosene lamp chimneys	1860-1983	A	(Lorrain 1968: 44)
Press molded milk glass (plunger type)	1860-1983	A	(Jones and Sullivan 1989: 35)
Insulator w/ interior threads	1865-1946	A	(Munsey 1970: 294)
BIM hand finished panel Bottles	1867-1930	A	(Fike 1987: 5; Lorrain 1968: 44; Miller and Sullivan 1984: 94-95)
Patent Base (PAT NOV 26 67)	1867-1983	A	
Zinc fruit jar liners	1869-1983	A	(Jones and Sullivan 1989: 160)
Returnable bottles	1870-1960	A	(Busch 1987: 70, 76)
Hero cross fruit jar	1870-1890	A	(Munsey 1970: 149)
Fink's Magic Oil	1873-1948	A	(Fike 1987: 192)
A.S. Hinds Co. (cream)	1875-1907	A	(Fike 1987: 92)
Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure	1879-1910	A	(Fike 1987: 107)
Turn molded wine bottle	1880-1910	A	(Munsey 1970: 59)
Lightening closure for fruit jars	1882-1983	A	(Lorrain 1968: 44)
Patent Base (SEPT 17TH 1889)	1889-1983	A	
Milk bottle	1889-	A	(Munsey 1970: 191)

	1983		
United States Medicine Co. (Cascara compound)	1891-1930	A	(Fike 1987: 80)
Crown finish	1892-1983	A	(Jones and Sullivan 1989: 163; Lorrain 1968: 44)
Machine made non-specific	1893-1983	A	(Miller and Sullivan 1984: 85, 93)
J.T. & A. Hamilton	1900-1943	A	(Prunier 1983)
Owen's scar	1904-1969	A	(Miller and Sullivan 1984: 93)
Patent Base (DEC.22.1903/JULY 17.1906)	1906-1983	A	
Vaseline, threaded cap, Cheesborough Mfg. Co.	1908-1983	A	(Fike 1987: 56)
Valve mark on base	1930-1950	A	(Miller and Sullivan 1984: 93)
Wine bottle with tooled finish	1820-1920	B	(Jones and Sullivan 1989: 43)
Pressed glass w/ smooth background	1850-1983	B	(Lorrain 1968: 39)
Fruit jars, non-specific	1858-1983	B	(Lorrain 1968: 44)
Conical ink bottles	1958-1900	B	(Munsey 1970: 120)
Press molded milk glass (plunger type)(3 Pond's)	1860-1983	B	(Jones and Sullivan 1989: 35)
Kerosene lamp chimney and base	1860-1983	B	(Lorrain 1968: 44)
Insulator w/ interior threads	1865-1946	B	(Munsey 1970: 294)
BIM hand finished panel Bottles	1867-1930	B	(Fike 1987: 5; Lorrain 1968: 44; Miller and Sullivan 1984: 94-95)
Zinc fruit jar liners	1869-1983	B	(Jones and Sullivan 1989: 160)
Returnable bottles	1870-1960	B	(Busch) 1987: 70, 76)
Parker's Hair Balsam	1876-1930	B	(Fike 1987: 26)
Electric light bulbs	1879-1983	B	(Davis 1949: 231-232; Lorrain 1968: 44)
Lightening closure for fruit jar	1882-1983	B	(Lorrain 1968: 44)
Milk bottle	1889-1983	B	(Munsey 1970: 191)
Crown finish	1892-1983	B	(Jones and Sullivan 1989: 163; Lorrain 1968: 44)

Machine made, non-specific	1893-1983	B	(Miller and Sullivan 1984: 85)
Listerine	1894-1914	B	(Fike 1987: 67)
Electric light globe	1898-1983	B	(Davis 1949: 230)
Carbona Co.	1898-1983	B	(Fike 1987: 54)
Automobile lamp sherds	1900-1983	B	
J.T. & A. Hamilton	1900-1943	B	(Prunier 1983: 6)
Atlas Co.	1902-1983	B	(Pullin 1986: 46)
Patent Base (JUN 9 03 JUNE 23 03)	1903-1983	B	
Owen's scar	1904-1969	B	(Miller and Sullivan 1984: 93)
Musterol	1906-1948	B	(Fike 1987: 174))
Patent Base (DEC.22.1903/JULY 17.1906)	1906-1983	B	
Penslar (hair tonic)	1907-1930	B	(Fike 1987: 176)
Vaseline, threaded cap	1908-1983	B	(Fike 1987: 56)
Owens Bottle Co. trademark	1911-1929	B	(Prunier 1983: 6)
Ball "Perfect Mason"	1915-1983	B	(Munsey 1970: 149-151)
Wildroot (hair tonic)	1916-1929	B	(Fike 1987: 82)
Hazel Atlas	1920-1983	B	(Pullin 1986: 154)
Bromo-Seltzer, screw top	1928-1983	B	(Fike 1987: 111)
Owens-Illinois trademark	1929-1966	B	(Prunier 1983: 6)
Valve mark on base	1930-1950	B	(Miller and Sullivan 1984: 93)

The overwhelming impression from both the ceramic and the glassware from the two middens is of manufacture between the last third of the 19th century well into the 20th century with considerable temporal overlap between the middens. For the ceramics all but 4 of the 36 marks are in production beginning in 1880; all but 13 terminate production by 1930. In short, the ceramics from both middens are from the late 19th into the first three decades of the 20th century. This said there is an argument for a temporal

separation. Midden A has the 3 earliest beginning marks (1840, 1859, and 1860) and only 1 of its 13 marks is in production after 1950 (4 after 1930). Alternatively none of Midden B's 23 ceramics are in production until 1870, with nearly one half, or 10, terminating or extending beyond 1950.

The glassware displays an even broader temporal distribution than the ceramics. All but 5 of the 63 vessels are in production by 1860, a bit earlier indication than for the ceramics. The great majority (53 of 63) were still in production on or after 1930. There is even less of a temporal difference between the two middens. The earliest possible production date for Midden A is 1850; Midden B is even earlier at 1820. Of the 5 vessels beginning production before 1860, 3 are in Midden A and 2 in Midden B. The only slight temporal difference can be seen in the termination of production dates. Eight of the 28 pieces of dateable glassware (29%) in Midden A terminate by 1930, whereas a slightly smaller proportion of Midden B glassware, 23% or 8 of 35, terminates production on or before 1930. None of these observations strongly identifies one midden as earlier than the other. Hautaniemi (1989) does note an interesting functional distinction, namely that Midden A has more patent medicine bottles and Midden B has more personal care related containers.

The middens were also analyzed using variations on South's Pattern Analysis categories (Orser 1988: 233; Paynter, et al. 1994; South 1977:83-139).

Table 14 reports the results. In general both middens appear to be the remains of structures and associated trash. Midden A is the simpler structure and seems to have been the repository for objects associated with agricultural practices, storage rather than service foodways objects, and general household trash (worn out shoes, coal stove refuse and garbage from meal preparations). Midden B is the more complex structure in which foodservice was emphasized and is a locale that did not attract the refuse from everyday life. Midden A is consistent with interpreting it as a barn that became used for storage and then abandoned. Midden B is consistent with the remains of a house. More detailed discussions of these analyses can be found in Paynter and others (1994)

Table 14 Functional Analysis of Material from Middens A and B. Midden A has 6486 items, Midden B has 3944 items and 1429 come from other areas of the site. Percents for major categories are of the total number of items from each midden; percents for the subcategories are from the totals for each subcategory.

		Midden A		Midden B
	Total	%	Total	%
1. FOODWAYS	2156	33.24	2294	58.16
A. PROCUREMENT	-	-	-	-
B. PREPARATION	3	.14	6	.26
C. SERVICE	321	14.89	767	33.44
D. STORAGE	1567	72.68	1471	64.12
E. REMAINS	228	10.58	23	1.00
F. UNKNOWN	37	1.72	27	1.18
2. CLOTHING	893	13.77	46	1.17
A. FASTENERS	4	.45	2	4.35
B. MANUFACTURE	3	.34	1	2.17

C. OTHER (shoe)	885	99.10	40	86.96
D. OTHER	1	.11	3	6.52
3. HOUSEHOLD/STRUCTURAL	1186	18.29	521	13.21
A. ARCH/CONST	567	47.81	290	55.66
B. HARDWARE	13	1.10	11	2.11
C. FURNISH/ACCESS	137	11.55	199	38.20
D. FURNISH/ACCESS (heat)	469	39.54	17	3.26
E. UNKNOWN	-	-	4	.77
4. PERSONAL	136	2.10	50	1.27
A. MEDICINAL	106	77.94	7	14.00
B. COSMETIC	17	12.50	31	62.00
C. RECREATIONAL	7	5.15	2	4.00
D. MONETARY	-	-	-	-
E. DECORATIVE	2	1.47	7	14.00
F. OTHER (weapon)	1	.74	-	-
G. OTHER	3	2.21	3	6.00
5. LABOR	132	2.04	28	.71
A. AGRICULTURAL	132	100.00	28	100.00
B. INDUSTRIAL	-	-	-	-
6. TRANSPORTATION	3	.05	4	.10
A. AUTOMOTIVE	-	-	4	100.00
B. BICYCLE	3	100.00	-	-
C. HORSE	-	-	-	-
7. UNKNOWN	1980	30.53	1001	25.38
Totals	6486	100.02	3944	100.00

In conclusion, the two Middens were spatially distinct and had virtually no cross mends. A functional analysis of the material, both at the level of the glassware alone, and of the entire assemblages, also disclosed differences with Midden A being the less complex assemblage, more likely to involve artifacts of storage and production, where as the more complex Midden B assemblage with a preponderance of service and objects associated with personal adornment. It was harder to see a clear temporal segregation. The ceramics and the glassware exhibited considerable temporal overlap. All the same the range for both is considerable, from the 1880s into 1950 for the ceramics and even a bit earlier into the mid 20th century for the glassware. It was deemed possible that within this range, in ways that were only detected as very faint trends, Midden A predated Midden B. This slight temporal trend, along with other expectations about the arc of agricultural production among African Americans in Great Barrington in the late 19th century governed our understandings of the Homesite until the 2003 associated work. With our present different set of understandings about the size of the Homesite and the nature of its potential for agricultural production, it seems as likely that both middens were created at the same time with objects from different parts of the House reflecting expectable functional differences, and as a result slight differences in temporal attributes.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS FROM THE 1883 AND 1984 FIELDWORK

In 1994, Paynter and others (1994) published a preliminary assessment of the landscape history of the House of the Black Burghardts. It was based on intensive studies of the 1983 Midden collections, more extensive analyses of sources, and a less systematic assessment of the 1984 materials. It was also developed prior to Muller's dissertation (2001) or the extensive documentary research that accompanied the 2003 field season. Even though today we would amend this landscape history, it is reproduced here to make clear our sense of the history of the site at the beginning of the 2003 field season.

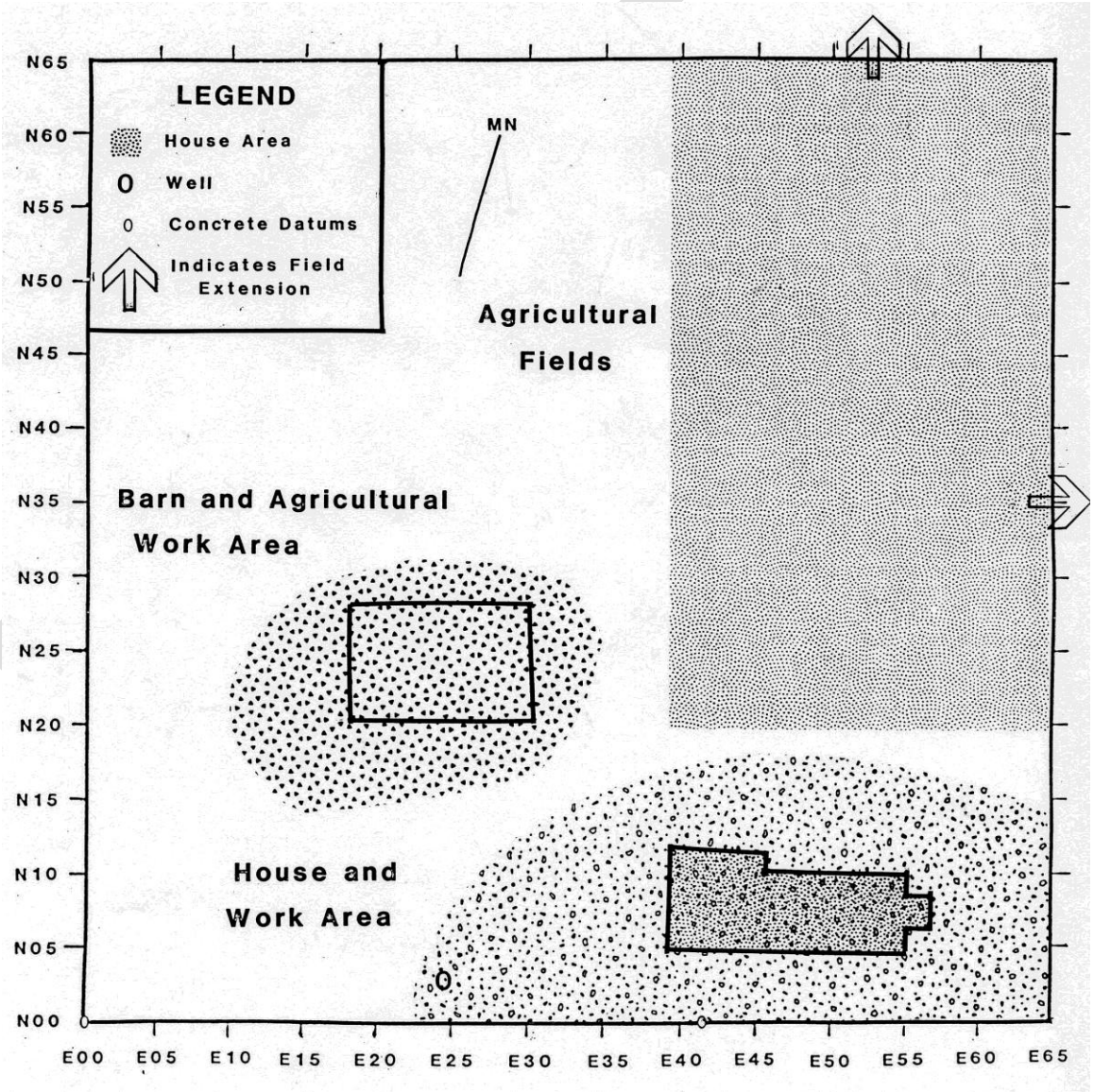

Figure 24 Du Bois Homesite - Period 1, 1820-1873, Freeman-Burghardt Agro-Artisanal Landscape

The narrative history of the Homesite was divided into 4 periods with accompanyingt hypothetical landscapes. Period 1, 1820-1873 (Figure 24) opens with the construction of the house on the site and ends with the death of Du Bois's grandfather in 1873. The landscape represents the lives of active farming families, Du Bois's mother's parents and grandparents. It hypothetically includes a barn and agricultural processing area, plowed fields, and activities of household reproduction surrounding the house. Key evidence supporting this reconstruction was Du Bois's observation that "In my family, I remember farmers, barbers, waiters, cooks, housemaids and laborers" (1968:63). At the site for most of this period, people had control over what they did for a living, within the constraints of the prevailing racism. Men appear on the manuscript censuses as farmers and engaged in the trades; women are identified as housewives. The family kept boarders, an additional responsibility for the women of the household. Du Bois lived at the site as a youngster, appearing on the 1870 census when he was two.

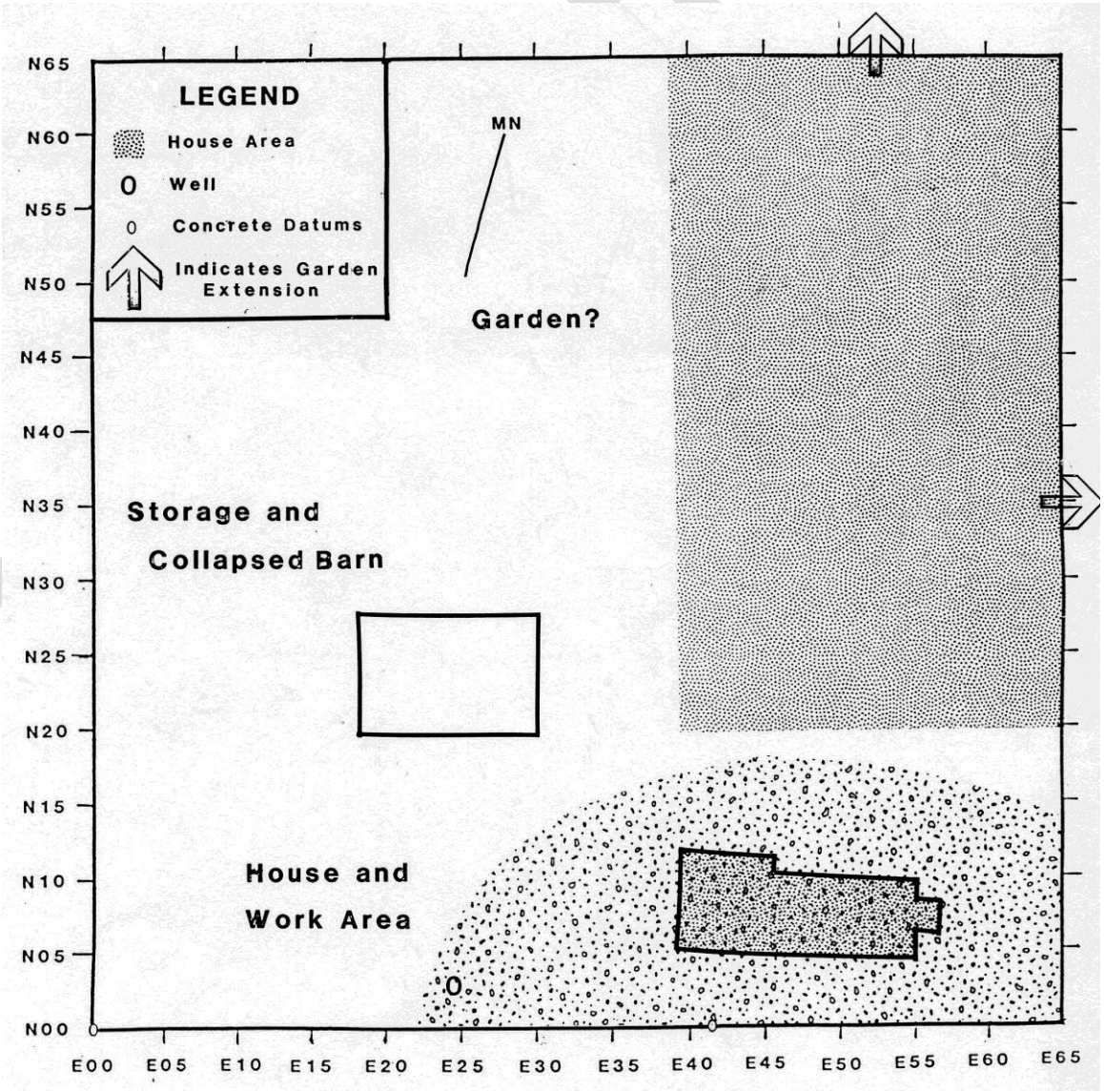

Figure 25 Du Bois Homesite - Period 2, 1873-1928, Wooster Laborer and Service Worker Landscape

Period 2, 1873-1928 (Figure 25), opens with the passage of the property to Du Bois's cousins' families, the Pipers and the Woosters and closes with Du Bois being given the property on his 60th birthday. The families are less independent agriculturists and tied to the service industries of growing Great Barrington. Men are listed in the census as laborers, women as servants. Many of the artifacts from the barn area midden date from this period as do the trash pits. Boarders are still present at the site. Apparently men's agricultural activity decreased and the barn became a storage area rather than a work area. However, women's activities of reproducing the household continued. Du Bois is not a resident of the site during this period.

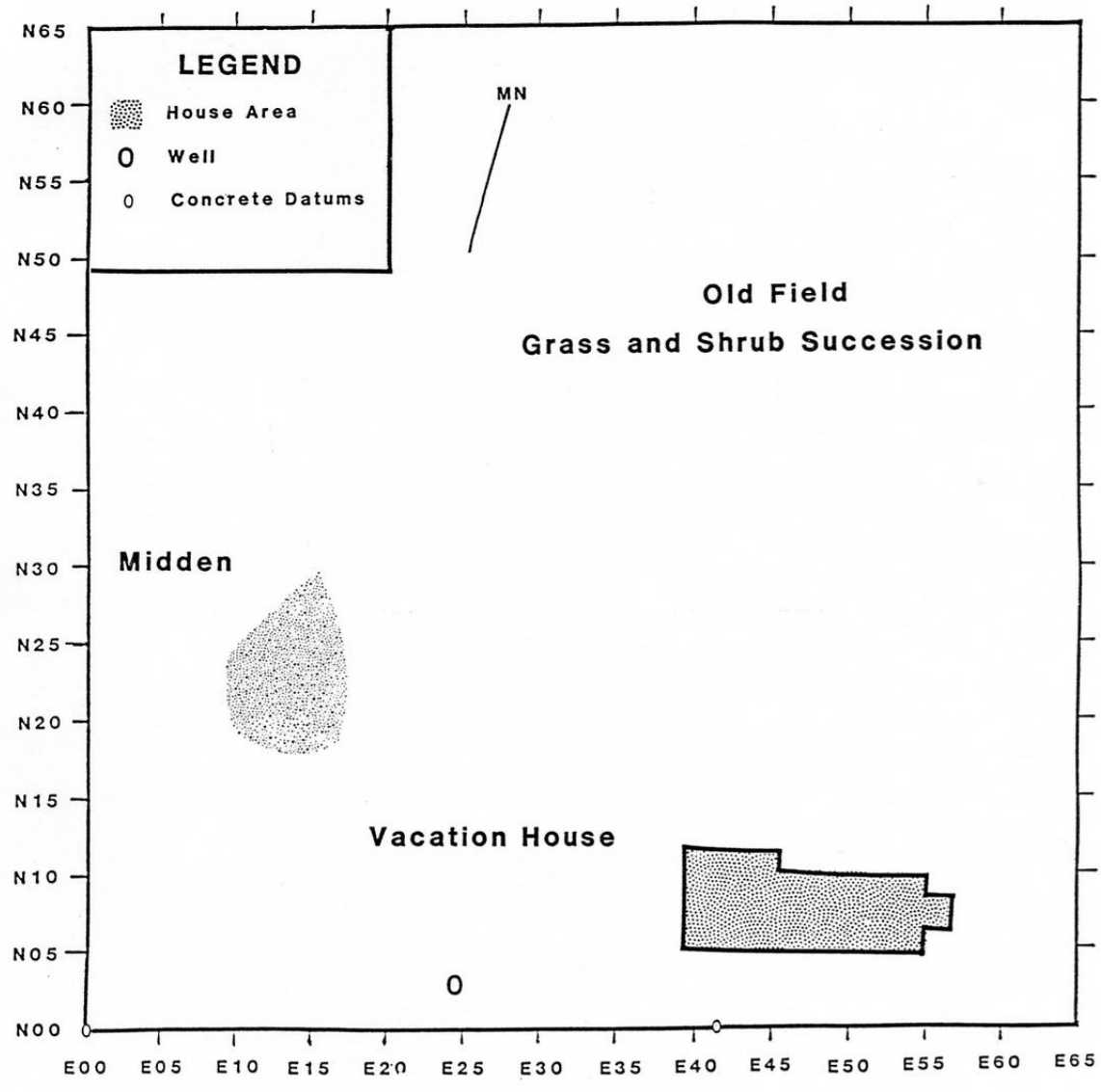

Figure 26 Du Bois Homesite-Period 3, 1928-1954, Du Bois Vacation Landscape

Period 3, 1928-1954 (Figure 26), spans Du Bois's ownership of the property and its use as a vacation home until the property is largely abandoned in the late 1940s. Du Bois's sense of this place was a break from his agricultural ancestors' use, emphasizing more its bucolic setting and its family heirloom status, and demphasizing features related to agricultural production. Du Bois had blueprints drawn up to transform the house of agriculturists into a country retreat.

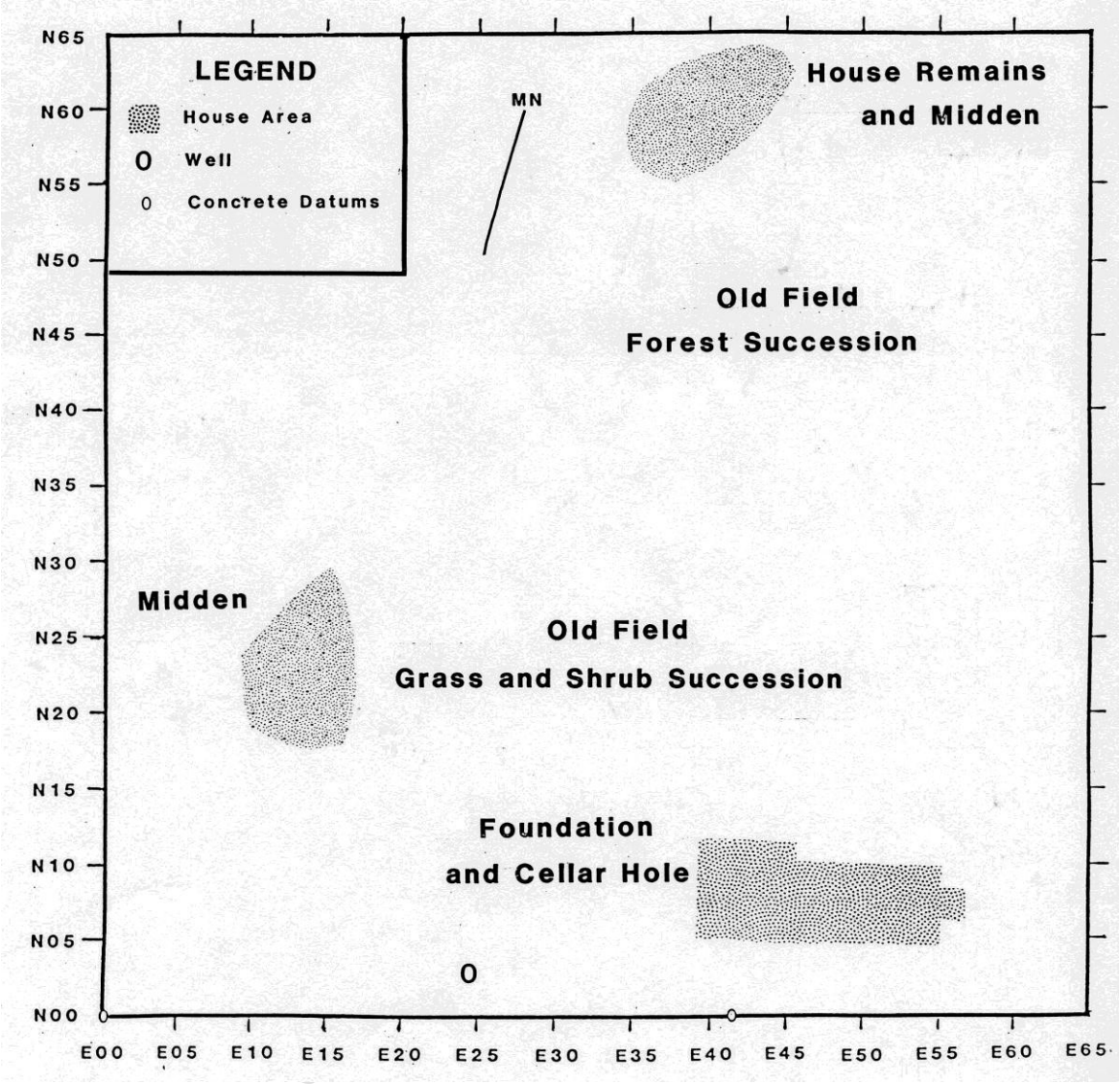

Figure 27 Du Bois Homesite-Period 4, 1954-present, Abandonment Landscape

Period 4, 1954 to 1968 (Figure 27), shows the site as an abandoned farmstead, a use only occasionally broken as visitors came seeking to commemorate Du Bois. The most important of these commemorations happened in 1969 when the site was dedicated to Du Bois in a controversial ceremony. In 1979 it became a National Landmark property. In 1983 and 1984 it was the site of archaeological research.

These landscape models were working hypotheses and despite their apparent certainty, research at the Homesite still had a number of pressing questions. The middens had produced a large number of artifacts. They needed subsurface test units to better estimate their size and extent. The area south of the N13 line, the area of the side yard and the House itself, had received no serious attention. We were perplexed by the barn area. Du Bois's descriptions of his family's way of life, the expectation that the Homelot was about 5 acres, the surface feature of the Hump, and the functional differences between the assemblages from Midden A and Midden B all argued for the existence of a barn. Against the existence of a barn were the lack of geophysical anomalies and high phosphate readings and the odd-looking stratigraphies and assemblages from the subsurface tests near the barn. The barn area clearly needed more work. Finally, we knew in 1994 that a fuller discussion of the documentary background was needed. Muller (2001) made important progress in this regard, to which work associated with the 2003 Field School has been added. It is to the matter of the documentary background that we now turn.

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